

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 1.

FIGURES TELL OF BEEF SHORTAGE

What Official Statistics on Cattle Actually Show

Official reports of receipts of cattle at the six principal Western markets for the first half of the year 1912 indicate the extent of the shortage in our present beef supply, and offer food for thought on the part of students of beef prices. Reports for the six months ending with June show that receipts of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph and Sioux City were more than 400,000 head less than for the like period of 1911.

Receipts at these six centers for the first half of the year were about 3,200,000, compared to more than 3,600,000 for the first half of 1911. Figures for smaller centers throughout the country would show even more proportionate loss than at these big points. The experience this spring has been that buyers at the smaller points, particularly in the East, have had to go to the big centers for their supplies.

A further indication of the beef shortage is in average weights. Take Chicago, for instance. The reports show that for June the average weight of cattle marketed there was 37 lbs. less than a year ago. As there were a million and a quarter head of cattle marketed at Chicago during the six months, the shortage in pounds of beef may be estimated as well as the shortage in numbers.

Government Reports Are Distorted.

Newspapers have made much of reports from the government Bureau of Statistics assuming to give the livestock movement for the year, and to show heavier receipts than a year ago. The figures here given effectually dispose of any such deductions from the government figures.

Receipts of cattle at the six principal markets for the past three months, the period of rising beef prices, are compared as follows in weekly compilations made by A. L. Rieser:

Week ending.	Receipts.	1911.	1910.
March 30, 1912.....	128,335	138,925	124,300
April 6, 1912.....	99,975	140,884	87,183
April 13, 1912.....	101,355	131,554	131,946
April 20, 1912.....	124,440	125,292	146,035
April 27, 1912.....	122,811	116,542	141,886
May 4, 1912.....	127,542	119,975	126,943
May 11, 1912.....	125,692	128,418	117,946
May 18, 1912.....	96,157	131,782	122,268
May 25, 1912.....	107,895	142,224	124,025
June 1, 1912.....	107,156	138,252	111,232
June 8, 1912.....	98,518	143,468	129,389
June 15, 1912.....	97,762	162,346	173,540
June 22, 1912.....	130,955	164,234	166,900

Total, 3 months.....1,468,656 1,753,906 1,703,593

Decrease for second quarter of 1912, as compared with 1911, 285,244 head.

Decrease for second quarter of 1912, as compared with 1910, 234,937 head.

Total decrease for the first six months of 1912, as compared with 1911, 428,449 head.

Total decrease for the first six months of 1912, as compared with 1910, 433,651 head.

What the Packers Paid for Beef.

More light is thrown on the situation in studying the prices packers have had to pay for cattle. Not only were the highest prices ever known paid at many of the big markets in June for top cattle, but the average price for the month was also the highest, and that included all kinds of beef steers. At Chicago in June the average steer price was \$8 per hundred, compared to \$7.95 in May, \$6.05 in June a year ago, \$7.50 in June two years ago, and \$6.45 in June three years ago. On Tuesday of this week top steers at Chicago almost reached the \$10 mark.

A new record average price of \$8 for steers was hung up in June, against \$7.95 in May and \$7.65 in April, says the Chicago Drovers' Journal. It was a month of price widening between choice to prime and common and medium, a natural turn in affairs, since grass-fed and corn-warmed natives came into the market in the usual liberal proportion for this time of year. Texas competition was a factor in reducing values for lower grade natives, while shortage of supplies of choice to prime grades and a keen general demand for top quality beef was the strength behind the boost for choice to prime grades.

Market for the latter classes closed the month as high as any time in earlier days of June. In the last week three droves of prime steers averaging 1,292 to 1,493 lbs. sold up to \$9.60, the highest open market price since 1870, and several thousands of choice beefs have sold recently at \$9@9.50, including the top droves of distillery steers at \$9.50, this price for stillers being within \$25c. of the record for slop-fed steers on the Chicago market, established in 1867.

Factors in Making High Prices.

Low-priced cattle cannot be raised from the high-priced land and feed, says a Chicago correspondent of the New York Evening Post. This is but one of the reasons why beef is high, and is likely to continue so. Consumption of meat has increased faster than supply and until there is an increase in output or a material reduction in con-

sumption no decline of consequence is to be expected in livestock values.

To a great extent, the war in Mexico has resulted in the killing of many thousand head of cattle in that country and at the same time has prevented shipments over the international line. This has reduced the supply in the Southwest, where had been one of the country's largest sources of supply.

Corn-fed cattle, that command the highest prices, have been the scarcest in years and command prices commensurate with the high prices for the corn. They sold at Chicago last week at \$9.55 a hundred pounds. Of late the average prices for cattle had been the highest known, \$8 and above, which means high-priced beef.

A statement prepared from census figures make a most interesting comparison as to the increased population in proportion to the supplies of cattle and hogs from 1850 to 1910. In 1850 the number of cattle per 1,000 persons in the United States was 766.6. Ten years later in 1860 it had risen to 814.8. Thirty years later it stood at 915.8. From that it declined steadily, and in 1910 stood at 665.7.

In the ten years from 1900 to 1910, the cattle supply increased 16.8 per cent., or 8,736,000, while population gained 15,978,000, or 21.3 per cent. The latter tells the story of the high price beef. Hog supplies decreased in the same period 4,876,000. The detailed figures are given as follows:

	Population.	Cattle.	Hogs.
1910	91,972,266	61,225,791	58,000,632
1900	75,994,575	52,489,237	62,876,108
1890	62,947,714	57,648,792	57,426,859
1880	50,155,783	39,675,533	49,772,670
1870	38,558,371	23,820,608	25,134,569
1860	31,443,321	25,620,019	33,512,867
1850	23,191,876	17,778,907	34,354,213

WESTERN CATTLE ARE SCARCE.

A report from St. Paul says that General Manager J. S. Bangs, of the Swift plant at South St. Paul, has just returned from a trip to Portland, Ore., where he attended the recent sessions of the National Live Stock Exchange. In returning Mr. Bangs stopped at several points in the Montana range country to investigate livestock conditions. He said the one thing which impressed him was the comparative shortage of cattle grazing in the West. The scarcity has greatly reduced the herds being prepared for the fall markets.

Do you watch page 48?

HOW HAMS ARE PREPARED ON THE CONTINENT

Description of Processes Used in Famous European Markets

By Loudon M. Douglas, F. R. S. E., Edinburgh, Scotland.*

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following article by a recognized European expert will be of interest to ham-curers, as it describes in detail the methods in use for the preparation of various kinds of hams in France, where pork products are so largely in demand.]

Ham Curing in German Cities.

The hams of Strasburg are rubbed with a mixture of salt, saltpetre and sugar, and the pickle formed is ladled over them at short intervals for two days. After five or six days the hams are placed in a pickle prepared in the French manner. At the end of three weeks they are drawn out, left to dry and smoke for some time, after being enclosed in a piece of packing linen.

Before the rubbing and during the drying, the hams are washed with schnapps (prune brandy), holding in suspension some juniper berries. After the smoking, they are sometimes again covered with a mixture of salt and beech tree ashes.

The preparation of Westphalian hams is very like that of the hams of Strasburg. The little difference is in the composition of the pickle; for 20 gallons, there are 2 ounces of cummin seed and 2 ounces of crushed juniper berries added as aromatics, and these make a notable difference in the flavor.

According to E. Fischer, the hams are dry salted, and covered with a layer of about 8 inches of a mixture of four parts of salt and one of sifted wood ashes. They are put in a cask and left there from five to seven weeks, according to their size. At the end of that time they are withdrawn and plunged for several hours in brandy in which some crushed juniper berries have been previously macerated. Finally they are washed in lukewarm water, wiped and smoked.

The hams of Hamburg are rubbed twice, with an interval of twenty-four hours, then put into a brine marking 80 to 90 degs. on the salinometer. At the end of twenty days they are withdrawn, left to dry and are lightly smoked for one night.

The hams of Mayence, after washing in brandy, are covered with a mixture composed of salt, 100 lbs.; saltpetre, 2½ lbs.; pepper, 1½ lbs.; powdered cloves, ¾ lbs. Laurel leaves and husks of garlic cut in pieces. At the end of three to four weeks they are taken out of the salt tub and put for fifteen days into a cask containing wine lees, after which they are allowed to drain, covered with thin paper and smoked.

The hams of Frankfurt are hams from which the bones have been removed. They are next rolled, salted and smoked. The bone with a certain amount of meat attached is treated in the same way, and sold apart under the name of ham bone, Frankfurt bone, Hamburg bone.

The hams of Prague are weakly salted, but well smoked. They are characterized at first sight by their smallness and their light weight (5 to 7-lb. average).

The hams of Modena and Bologna are at first dry salted for several days, then plunged into a brine composed of refined salt, 90 lbs.; spiced salt, 10 lbs.; saltpetre, 6½ lbs.; old white wine, 100 lbs. (10 gals.). The spiced salt contains 2 lbs. of salt, 2 ounces

of spices or aromatics; pepper, flower of mace, nutmeg, cloves, laurel, thyme, cinnamon bark, coriander in grains, basil, marjoram and rosemary. The proportion of each substance varies according to taste; that of the pepper is very much the strongest. The salt and saltpetre are put into water, and this is boiled. After boiling, the wine and spiced salt are added and allowed to cool.

The Hams of Grenada, Burgos and the Asturias.

The preparation of Spanish hams is very similar to the Italian hams. The pickles do not notably differ, salt, saltpetre, white wine, water and aromatics being used. Some pork purveyors use only rain water, because of its softness. The hams of Burgos, Grenada and the Asturias are not generally smoked.

According to some manufacturers, the Italian and Spanish pickles should contain a small quantity of carbonate of soda, the use of which would be tolerated by the laws of France and Spain.

York Hams (6).—After trimming, the hams are rubbed with the following mixture: Salt, 100 lbs.; saltpetre, 10 lbs.; sugar, 45 lbs.; powdered cochineal, 4 ozs. They are rubbed at intervals of twenty-four hours, then plunged into a pickle composed of water, 22 gals.; sea salt, 26 lbs.; moist or crystallized sugar, 55 lbs.; saltpetre, 5 lbs.; dry antiseptic (boron preservative), ½ lb.

The whole is boiled for six minutes, and during the boiling it is stirred and skimmed, after which it is left to infuse until quite cold. When a piquant flavor is wanted a mixture consisting of ¼ oz. of laurel, ¼ oz. of thyme, ¼ oz. of cloves, ½ oz. of juniper berries and ½ oz. of crushed mace may be added to the pickle. The hams remain eight to fifteen days in the pickle, or on the average one day for every pound weight. At the end of that time they are taken from the salt tub and exposed to the action of a current of dry air; then they are very lightly cold smoked.

York ham enjoys a universal reputation. It is eaten half-cooked.

Compared with Irish Curing Methods.

According to H. Martel, who has visited the greater number of the large installations at Cork, Limerick, Dublin, Cappoquin and Roserea, Ireland, the salting of bacon is carried out partly by the pump (the pickle is injected into the shoulders, hams and fleshy parts.) The curing is partly by dry salting (salt, sugar and dry antiseptic). The hams are always dry-salted, and are cured for about a month. The dry salting is carried out by sprinkling the various curing agents referred to, on all the cut surfaces. The hams are turned over every week.

The salting takes place in a curing cellar, and the temperature used is that of 40 to 45 degs. Fahr. The humidity is very high, the atmosphere being saturated. Such a humid

(6) The method here given in no way resembles the British method of making York hams. See "Douglas's Encyclopedia" and "The Meat Industry and Meat Inspection," by Leighton and Douglas, where the British method is given in detail. L. M. D.

atmosphere is certainly favorable to the penetration of the salt into the muscular masses. It may be observed in passing, however, that the hams prepared at the present day are nearly all "mild cured," for which the demand is now greater than ever.

The meat, lightly salted and preserved, is, indeed, incomparably more nourishing, more digestive and more savory than meat strongly salted and preserved for a long time. Those who are accustomed to eat fresh meat will never accommodate themselves to the latter. Hence the superiority of the hams of York, Bayonne, Paris white hams, hams of Rheims, Hamburg and their imitations. Sugar gives tenderness and increases the flavor and digestibility. Superiority is also due to a light and not intense smoking.

We have seen that the hams of rheims and the white ham of Paris are salted only, and not smoked. The flavor is influenced by the qualities of the smoke, salt, saltpetre, sugar and aromatics. But the first condition necessary is the employment only of fresh meats.

The best smoke is produced by shavings of oak and beech, to which is added the sawdust of those woods, and applies especially to smoking Bayonne, York, Hamburg and Munster (Westphalia) hams. Some twigs of rosemary and juniper may be added with advantage. But the resinous woods (pine and fir, for example) and moldy wood are not agreeable, as they communicate a sharp, disagreeable and musty flavor to the meat.

The white or purified salt extracted from the Mediterranean and the salt mines of the South is the best. It must be at least a year old and dry, as new salt is deliquescent (liquefies in the air). It often communicates to the meats a bituminous taste, diminishes their consistency and alters their color. The saltpetre (or nitrate of potash) must be clear, and the same may be said of the moist sugar generally employed as sugar.

Generally speaking, it may be stated that each manufacturer has his own formula for manufacture and preparation, his own method of handling, which contributes somewhat to differentiate the products. It is considered necessary therefore to see, smell, touch and taste so as to arrive at certain results. It must be remembered also that the hams change very quickly, more especially when mild cured, and this factor must always be borne in mind in carrying out the processes.

VENEZUELAN CATTLE FOR TRINIDAD.

The island of Trinidad finds its principal supply of fresh beef in the Venezuelan cattle imported from the Orinoco districts of Bolivar. The unusual dry season that has prevailed all over this part of the world for months has been disastrous to the raising of cattle, which have in great numbers died for lack of water and grass on the inland plains.

For some weeks the supply for the Trinidad market has been small, and consequently the price of beef has been almost prohibitively high. To remedy the serious condition the Compania de Navegacion Fluvial y Costanero de Venezuela is putting into service a special line of steamers from Bolivar up the Orinoco to San Fernando de Apure, to bring cattle from the more inland districts where the drought has not been so great.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at the principal centers at the end of June show stocks somewhat in excess of a month ago and considerably greater than a year ago. A summary of official reports shows the following:

	Pork, Bbls.	
	June 30, 1912.	June 30, 1911.
Chicago	95,877	59,528
Kansas City	5,161	4,877
Omaha	1,517	2,642
Milwaukee	8,374	6,012

	Lard, Tcs.	
	June 30, 1912.	June 30, 1911.
Chicago	199,663	157,871
Kansas City	14,073	22,170
Omaha	8,411	10,899
Milwaukee	10,322	6,981

	Cut Meats, Lbs.	
	June 30, 1912.	June 30, 1911.
Chicago	163,126,026	133,877,005
Kansas City	58,096,300	77,007,100
Omaha	46,103,370	54,048,013
Milwaukee	22,660,600	10,897,449

	Chicago.	
	June 30, 1912.	June 30, 1911.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '11, bbls..	46,183	10,022
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '11.....	8	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	49,686	49,806
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '11.....	166,475	113,813
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '10 to Oct. 1, '11.....	1,713	.....
Other kinds of lard...	31,475	44,058
Short rib sides, made since Oct. 1, '11, lbs..	27,972,388	17,599,207
Short rib sides, made previous to Oct. 1, '11 lbs..	200,000	.....
Short clear sides, lbs..	61,954	65,958
Extra S. C. sides, made since Oct. 1, 1911, lbs.	9,482,830	7,852,529
Extra short rib, sides..	2,894,273	3,411,123
Long clear sides, lbs..	177,979	113,490
D. S. shoulders, lbs....	71,792	414,696
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	735,976	1,723,967
S. P. hams, lbs.....	38,954,330	25,656,716
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	33,010,652	36,947,298
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	14,277,410	7,048,455
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	9,963,856	9,816,504
S. P. Boston shoulders lbs. ....	.....	.....
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	12,379,219	9,002,283
Other cut meats, lbs...	12,943,367	14,224,779

Total cut meats, lbs. 163,126,026 133,877,005

*In storage tanks and tierces.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received.	
	June, 1912.	June, 1911.
Pork, bbls.	1,008	642
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	9,319,600	6,017,200
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	13,341,000	22,838,100
Live hogs, No.	571,726	595,217
Dressed hogs, No. ....	.....	.....
	Shipped.	
	June, 1912.	June, 1911.
Pork, bbls.	8,324	7,493
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	17,314,200	24,006,700
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	44,694,400	56,701,700
Live hogs, No.	78,402	93,921
Dressed hogs, No.	1,848	1,943
Average weight of hogs received June, 1912, 235 lbs.; June, 1911, 236 lbs.; June, 1910, 242 lbs.		

Kansas City.

	June 30, 1912.	
	June 30, 1911.	June 30, 1911.
Mess pork, bbls.	53	8
Other kinds pork, bbls.	5,108	4,869
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	10,968	15,691
Other kinds lard, tes...	3,103	6,479

Short rib middles, lbs..	6,088,800	7,678,500
Ex. S. rib middles, lbs..	1,567,900	3,926,800
Short clear middles, lbs.	154,900	128,600
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	4,118,900	8,387,600
Long clear middles, lbs.	90,100	59,100
D. S. shoulders, lbs....	1,325,900	1,129,000
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	8,954,500	9,675,500
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	260,800	302,300
S. P. hams, lbs.....	15,051,700	17,350,300
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	5,216,900	5,753,200
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs....	3,626,700	5,765,200
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,445,100	4,404,900
Other cut meat, lbs....	8,194,100	12,446,100

Total cut meats, lbs. 58,096,300 77,007,100

LIVE HOGS.

	June 30, 1912.	
	June 30, 1911.	June 30, 1911.
Received	208,999	337,658
Shipped	5,311	8,703
Driven out	205,759	336,026
Average weight	203	197

(Continued on page 24.)

VETERAN NEW YORK PACKER DEAD.

George Strause, vice-president of the United Dressed Beef Company of New York, and one of the oldest meat packers in the United States, both in years and length of service, died at his home on East 50th street,



THE LATE GEORGE STRAUSE.

New York City, on Tuesday afternoon, July 2. Mr. Strause was 79 years of age, and was known in the trade as an expert judge of beef cattle. He was one of the most popular men in the industry, though perhaps not as widely known throughout the country as in New York and Chicago. His death will be mourned wherever his genial personality had made itself felt. He had the honor of being one of the few honorary members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

Born in Bavaria, Mr. Strause came to the United States when a young man, and began his career in the meat trade as a butcher boy in a New York shop. It was almost sixty years ago that he embarked in the business, and it did not take him long to get ahead. He soon started for himself as a slaughterer of small stock on Stanton street.

This was in the '60s, before the slaughtering district moved up town.

About 35 years ago, when the trade emigrated to the 44th street neighborhood on the East Side, Mr. Strause enlarged his business and became a beef slaughterer. He continued in this business for about 15 years, and when Isaac Blumenthal effected a consolidation of slaughtering interests on the East Side in the United Dressed Beef Company, Mr. Strause joined him and became vice-president of the company. This was a position he retained up to the time of his death.

Mr. Strause was a captain in the butcher regiment which was raised on the East Side at the time of the civil war. He was always prominent in Masonic circles and was a 33rd degree Mason. He was deeply interested in charitable work, and gave liberally to all such enterprises. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Annie Strause.

The funeral services took place from the Temple Rudolph Scholem, at 63rd street and Lexington avenue, on Thursday afternoon, and interment was in Salem Fields, Brooklyn. The pall-bearers were all former associates in the United Dressed Beef Company. They included President Walter Blumenthal, Morris D. Solinger, Jacob London, Nathan Adelsdorfer, Isaac Israelson and Hugo Wallenstein.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

Cable advices from London state that the present outbreak of foot and mouth disease has been definitely traced to Ireland, and all importations of cattle from that country to Great Britain have now been prohibited. The disease originated in Dublin. A dozen localities in England are known to be infected already.

It is many years since the British Isles have suffered from such a widespread visitation of the scourge. Several cattle shows which were to have been opened this week have been prohibited by the Board of Agriculture. The Liverpool, Newcastle and other big cattle markets have been closed.

URUGUAY HIDE AND SKIN EXPORTS.

During 1911 there were shipped from Uruguay to foreign countries 830,729 cattle hides and 253,959 calfskins. The approximate weight of these was 20,042,528 pounds, and the value about \$4,427,395. The destinations of the shipments show the United States to be the chief purchasers, with more than 30 per cent. of the total export of both articles, Spain, Italy and Austria, following. Portugal, however, was the leading market for the calfskins.

MORE LONDON MEAT STORAGE.

The continued increase in the importation of frozen and chilled meat into London has recently led the Port Authority to sanction the construction at Smithfield of cold storage facilities for an additional 84,000 carcasses. It has now been found necessary to consider the desirability of extending the accommodation for meat at the Albert Dock, which, together with the Victoria Dock, has for many years past been the principal depot in the port of London.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

HANDLING GREEN BONES FOR GLUE.

The following question comes from the West:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What system would you advise me to use in the handling of green bones for glue; that is, the best system and just why you think this system is the best? The principal point I would like to find out is whether the pressure tank system used by the biggest packers of the country has any advantage over the open vat cooking, and if so, why.

In treating bones for glue, the green bones are first washed clean from blood and adhering dirt. It is scarcely necessary to mention that old bones or those possessing a bad odor will not make a salable glue. After the bones have been cleaned they are first cooked in an open vat, for the twofold purpose of securing the largest amounts of oil and fat which they contain, and also to obtain the glue water. Open cooking, however, does not eliminate all of the glue substance from the bones, as may be seen from the difference in nitrogen content between raw and steamed bones, such content being considerably higher in the former than in the latter.

Whereas the glue obtained from the open vat cooking is slightly superior to the pressure cooked, the resulting yield is very low and would not justify the expenditure for an entire glue equipment, for which reason a secondary cooking in tanks and under pressure is required. However, this pressure is not allowed to reach up to the usual pressure-cooking applied in tallow, lard or grease

rendering. Moreover, several applications of water and subsequent cookings are made.

A low pressure of, say, 5 pounds is first applied. This will remove the bulk of the glue substance from the bones. Another batch of water is run into the tank after the first batch has been withdrawn, steam is again admitted, and the pressure brought to 10 or 12 pounds. The final cooking takes place at a pressure of from 15 to 20 pounds. The lower the pressure the better will be the resulting glue, for which reason some manufacturers keep down the pressure throughout the three cookings to 3, 7 and 12 pounds respectively. The yield, however, will be somewhat lower in the latter case.

Where glue is made extensively various grades of glue are manufactured, according to the raw material available, and to the manufacture and handling of the glue liquors. The manufacture of glue is at best a very particular undertaking, especially where the better grades are concerned, and cannot be attempted by inexperienced hands.

As may be gleaned from the foregoing, the pressure tank system has the advantage over the open vat for the reason that the yield of glue is considerably higher in the former and the glue produced, particularly from the low-pressure glue liquors, is not necessarily of a lower quality than the open vat glue, provided care is taken and the operation left in the hands of experienced men.

High pressures, which means high temperatures, and for contracted periods, tend to destroy the value of glue. The same holds true of ready-made glue, which is heated too often before being used, each reheating lowering the glue value.

RECIPE FOR CHICKEN LOAF.

This question comes from a Texas butcher:
Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give me a recipe for what is called a chicken loaf. I believe it also contains some beef and pork. It is cooked and served hot or cold.

Chicken loaf is not usually placed upon the market in a ready-made condition, but prepared by each individual householder as required and served hot. It may be prepared in delicatessen stores for immediate delivery, or when the supply made is being disposed of during the day.

The preparation of chicken loaf is much the same as that of veal loaf or potted meats. Beef is not used in its preparation, but pork to some extent, but not by all. Whenever used salt pork is taken, chopped fine, together with the cooked chicken meat, seasoned to suit and served. For chicken pie, smoked ham replaces the salt pork.

Chicken meat is potted, but in this case without the addition of either salt pork or ham.

"OLD INDIAN" CHILE CON CARNE.

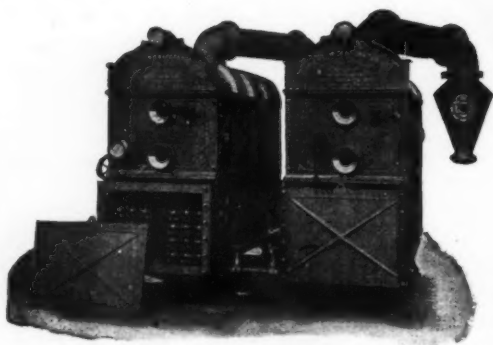
A subscriber reading the recently-published recipe for making hot tamales writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please tell me how to put up what is known as "Old Indian" chile con carne.

To prepare this meat product remove the seeds from two red peppers, place the skin in a pint of water and allow to simmer until soft enough so that they can be worked to a paste with the fingers. Work the skins and liquor smooth, add one-half teaspoonful of salt and a finely chopped onion. Thicken the sauce slightly with moistened corn starch. Now stir in three cups of chopped seasoned veal, chicken or beef (cooked). It is served on lettuce with a border of cooked frijoles (beans). This is the way "Old Indian" cooks prepare chile con carne on the coffee plantations of Central America.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.



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PRESS CENSORSHIP

In a recent issue a Jersey City (N. J.) newspaper printed prominently under the caption "Cold Storage" the following:

A chicken salad served at a wedding breakfast in East Orange is blamed for the poisoning of the bride and groom, the best man, the bridesmaids, the maid of honor, the officiating clergyman and his wife and dozens of the guests, fifty persons in all. It would look like a perfectly prudent bet that the chickens which figured in this episode were cold storage birds.

Here is an inference with all the force of an unqualified assertion that because a lot of people were taken sick after a wedding feast the blame should be put upon cold storage. The probability that the writer of the paragraph is totally ignorant of cold storage methods does not lessen the harmful effect of a libel given credence through its publication in a presumably reputable daily newspaper.

Illness of the character indicated is always

attributed nowadays either to "poisoned food" or to refrigeration. Libels of this sort have been of everyday occurrence. The food canning interests some little time ago adopted the plan of taking up each one of these published cases, investigating it, and then compelling the newspaper which published the misstatement to retract. This method is satisfactory in a way, but it never remedies the harm done by the original libel. And yet it is perhaps the only measure of defense available.

At the recent convention of the National Retail Grocers' organization a resolution was largely supported favoring a press censorship. While such a plan would obviate a great deal of the harm now done by careless newspaper publications, yet it is contrary to the American spirit and would never be tolerated.

The censorship of the sensational press will have to be effected in another way. Perhaps newspaper readers themselves, upon whom the life of the press depends, will grow weary of a daily diet of sensationalism, and come to demand more of truthfulness and intelligence in the methods of their news purveyors. Perhaps, perhaps. Meanwhile, the victims of such misrepresentation can only "grin and bear it."

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

The newspapers last week contained an account of Dr. Wiley appearing as a witness in the suit of one salt company against another. The report stated that Dr. Wiley, questioned as to whether or not the presence of gypsum in salt made it injurious to health, declared that gypsum was unhealthy in the formological sense, *but that small quantities taken into the system with salt did not have any serious ill effects.*

"I do not consider gypsum a poison in the sense that arsenic and strychnine are poisons," continued Dr. Wiley. "Gypsum is slightly soluble in pure water when one part of gypsum is mixed with 500 parts of pure water at a temperature of 45 degs., this temperature being that of the maximum solubility." Dr. Wiley went on to explain that gypsum taken in large quantities might be deleterious, just as sodium chloride and other constituents of common salts would be. But that, he said, applied to beefsteak as well. When asked whether gypsum could be expelled from the system, he said: "Yes, I think so, else we should all become pillars of salt."

Dr. Wiley has evidently changed his mind since he resigned from the Federal Bureau of Chemistry, as in "Foods and Their Adulteration," he said:

"The Argument of Small Quantities."—The fallacy of the argument for small quantities is so evident that it needs only to be presented in brief form to show the intelligent and thinking people of this country the fallacy

of the claims of experts in favor of chemical preservatives. This argument has been urged with such vigor and such ingenuity that a further reference may not be out of place here. The principle laid down is that a substance which is injurious to health when it is added to foods, if not a natural constituent thereof, or if not added for condimental purposes, does not lose its power of injury to health because it is diluted or given in small quantities. . . . It is easy to show by mathematical data that no matter how small the quantity of an injurious substance or preservative it will still produce an injurious effect which may be infinitely small if the dose be infinitely small. . . . That these minute quantities would not be injurious insofar as producing any fatal effect is concerned is conceded, but that in the end they do not produce an injury even in these small quantities is certainly to be denied."

Dr. Wiley's fame rests largely on his unsparing denunciation of mild preservatives used in small quantities. Preservatives which as government chemist he denounced are soluble in one-fiftieth part of the water he gives as the solvent for gypsum. And now, as one of those "paid experts" for whom he formerly professed such utter contempt, he admits that small quantities of plaster of paris taken into the system do not have any serious ill effects! But then, circumstances alter cases.

GOOD WORK CHECKED

The tariff board went out of existence last week because Congress refused to appropriate money for the continuance of its work. The necessary items were included in the proper appropriation bill, and the Senate approved them, but the House refused to agree. Political opposition to the President's plan of work through the tariff board was responsible for the stand taken by the House.

Thus partisan politics kills the first scientific and sensible attempt of our government to deal with the tariff question as it is dealt with by foreign governments. There they have taken the tariff out of politics. Here we seem unable to do so. It is only necessary to call attention in this connection to the fact that those governments which have taken the tariff out of politics and put it upon a scientific basis are the governments which are getting the larger share of the world's trade. They are fast taking it away from those of their competitors who make the tariff question a football of politics.

Our first tariff board did excellent work so far as it went. It was hardly given a fair opportunity to prove the value of the system. Its members may have the satisfaction of knowing that they were but forerunners, however, of a system which sooner or later is bound to come in permanently. It must do so if we are to get and keep our share of the world's trade.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The slaughter house of Nordyke Brothers at Willows, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

Chas. Huelsman is arranging for improvements to his tannery plant at Cincinnati, O.

The Bellville Cotton Oil Company, Bellville, Tex., will install additional machinery.

The W. B. Sites Cottonseed Company, Lockhart, Tex., contemplates erecting a cottonseed oil mill.

The E. H. Stanton Company's packing plant at Spokane, Wash., has been badly damaged by fire.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Louisville, N. C., has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The erection of a central abattoir at Baton Rouge, La., is contemplated by I. Pryor & Son and Bryan & Sanchez.

Streett & Corkran Company, Baltimore, Md., has leased a building which will be converted into a cold-storage plant.

The John Boyle Company, Baltimore, Md., have let the contract for a concrete packing-house on So. Wolfe street.

The Consolidated Rendering Company, New Haven, Conn., is having plans prepared for a new building costing \$50,000.

The Taylor Provision Company, Trenton, N. J., has received a permit to erect a two-story smoke house at its plant.

The Bay City-Detroit Butchers' Supply Company, Detroit, Mich., has increased its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

John Panzer & Brother have awarded contract to J. Schamberger, of Baltimore, Md., for the erection of a packing plant at that city.

The Arkansas Packing Company, Pine Bluff, Ark., will probably open the bids on September 1 for the erection of its new packing plant.

The Swift Canadian Company, Toronto, Canada, is planning the erection of several new buildings, among which will be an eight-story soap plant.

The Rio Grande Packing Company, Rio Grande, Cape May County, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Geo. Anderson and others.

Morris & Company have started improvements to their plant at St. Joseph, Mo., that are to cost \$25,000. A new freezer and ice machine is to be installed.

The Harris Abattoir Company has commenced the excavation for its new plant on St. Clair avenue, Toronto, Can. It is to be six stories high, 275 x 325 feet.

It is reported that the S. & S. Company has leased the packing plant of the Corn Belt Packing Company, at Fort Dodge, Ia. They will increase capacity of plant.

It is reported that Pasco, Wash., is the place selected for a packinghouse and stock yards, which has been under consideration by stockmen and capitalists of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana.

The Carolina Phosphate Company, Greenville, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, by W. J. Bryson, of Woodruff, S. C., and H. L. Todd, of Clifton, S. C., to manufacture commercial fertilizer.

The Planters' Manufacturing Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of

\$1,000,000 will at first take over the Planters' Oil Works at Clarksdale, Miss., and probably add a refinery to manufacture cooking oil.

The Aiken Industrial Company, Aiken, S. C., has been incorporated, with 30,000 capital stock to acquire the local plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company. A 20-ton cottonseed mill will be installed, together with a G-gin system and fertilizer plant.

The stockholders of the Arcadia Cotton Oil Mill and Manufacturing Company, Arcadia, La., held their annual meeting last week. F. T. Taylor, secretary-treasurer and general manager, submitted his annual report, which showed a successful and prosperous year. For the ensuing year a board of directors was elected, consisting of D. E. Brown, B. Capers, F. T. Taylor, S. A. Conger, A. Anderson, J. E. Reynolds, Jos. Davidoff, H. R. Jones, D. C. Aycock, Lamar Taylor and W. U. Richardson.

THE QUESTION OF MEAT SUPPLIES.

Grass is now showing in market in the form of beef and mutton. As the season advances and supplies increase, its influence will be more potent. Common and medium grades of cattle, which have been selling relatively high for several months, are due to suffer a big decline whenever grass stock is shipped freely. Pastures have been good in most of the grazing territory this spring and the stock will come to market early.

But it is hard to see where large supplies of grass or any other kind of cattle are to come from this year. Few have gone from the Southwest to the great pastures of the Northwest to be finished. The range country reports that cattle were closely shipped out last year under the influence of drought and good prices. Farmers have not many cattle because they couldn't winter even the usual numbers on account of the shortage of hay.

And some of the cattle which would have been held and finished for the summer and fall markets have already gone to the slaughterhouse because their owners preferred to take a high spring price for thin steers than a lower fall price for fat ones. This has made a considerable hole in the future beef supply. With normal beef consumption there would be every prospect for a high cattle market all summer and fall, and as it is there will probably be few cheap cattle. Grain-fed steers will form a small proportion of the receipts after a few weeks and may sell well because of their scarcity. Feeding cattle have been too high and corn too dear to encourage feeders.

What the cattle business of this country needs most of all is a good long rest. It needs a rest from the tariff agitation which threatens to throw our markets open to the

meats produced on cheap or free lands with cheap labor. It needs a rest from the agitation and boycotts which harm the producer temporarily and the consumer permanently. It needs a rest from misrepresentations, from foolish restrictions as to storage and from over-taxation in some places.

Producers cannot be expected to rush into beef-making when confronted by the probability of serious competition from the outside and boycotts from the inside. They should be encouraged to produce more beef, but they will not do so unless they may reasonably expect the same kind of a market other producers enjoy.—National Stockman & Farmer.

DURABLE WILLIAMS CRUSHERS.

In a notice recently sent out to the trade the Williams Crusher and Pulverizer Company, makers of crushers and pulverizers for all purposes, call attention to the durability of their machinery by describing and illustrating the first practical and commercial machine which they built. This machine was shipped February 22, 1896, and has been in operation constantly ever since, and for all practical purposes it is as good as the first day it was started.

They say this is because their machines are built with a view of renewing and adjusting, taking up the wear as it occurs, and for this reason alone they prolong the lives of their machines a length of time such as is almost unbelievable. This machine, they say, having been in daily operation for over fifteen years, is a just and sufficient reason why their claims are fulfilled. These facts can be verified and further information obtained by writing to the Williams Crusher and Pulverizer Company at St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco or any of its offices.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

"BOSS" PNEUMATIC STUFFERS.

"Boss" pneumatic stuffing machines with perfect-working plunger and safety device have become great favorites with packers and sausagemakers. They operate easily, fast and safely, and give such excellent service that the makers say they are rapidly taking the place of machines operated by steam, which heat the meat. The "Boss" pneumatic stuffers are another winning addition to the great "Boss" sausage team of cutters and mixers, manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company. This firm reports sales lately to the Cudahy Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Worm & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Kalbitzer Packing Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; Neuhoff Abattoir Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Shenandoah Abattoir Company, Shenandoah, Pa.; L. H. Rettberg, Baltimore, Md.; Theurer & Norton Provision Company and Blumenstock & Reid Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Zehner Bros. Packing Company, Bellevue, Ohio; AL Ruedy, Toledo, Ohio; H. F. Bush Company and the Kroger G. & B. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Fried & Reine-man and Wm. Zoller Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. Buchy, Greenville, Ohio; Zimmerly Bros., Akron, Ohio.

ICE AND COAL HANDLING MACHINES.

The Kandiyohi Farmers' Union Elevator Company, of Kandiyohi, Minn., who have recently embarked in the coal business, have completed their pocket and are now engaged in placing the machinery, which consists of an elevator and conveyor of the best type, and having a capacity of thirty tons per hour. The full machinery equipment was furnished by Gifford-Wood Company, Chicago, Ill.

The Cedar Lake Ice Company, successors to the Minnesota Ice Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., are overhauling their houses at Big Lake, and among the improvements being made is the installation of additional ice-handling machinery, consisting of a single-chain gallery conveyor with rope drive. The machinery equipment was supplied by Gifford-Wood Company, of Chicago, Ill.

An automatic ice-lowering machine has been installed at the plant of Edward Branigan, Cincinnati, Ohio. The machine is designed to handle two casks of ice simulta-

neously, and was furnished by Gifford-Wood Company, Hudson, N. Y.

S. S. Dudley, of Atlanta, Ga., has recently equipped his ice plant with a two-cake automatic lowering machine, of the Gifford-Wood Company manufacture. Shipment of machinery was made from Hudson, N. Y.

YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

(Continued from last week.)

E. T. Oliver, Greensboro, N. C., one complete 25-ton ice-making plant, flooded system.

A. J. Whitfield, Valliant, Okla., one complete 20-ton ice-making plant.

Schlosaer Bros., Frankford, Md., two 11-ton refrigerating plants.

Ada Ice & Fuel Company, Ada, Okla., four sections of atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass., one 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Rockingham Hotel, Portsmouth, N. H., one 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Fitzsimmons Fruit Company, Port Arthur, Canada, one 8-ton refrigerating plant, sold to the Kent Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, for these people.

Severs Hotel, Muskogee, Okla., one 6-ton compression side, and drinking water system.

Henry Lohrey, Pittsburgh, Pa., one 15-ton flooded freezing and 20-ton distilling system.

T. Dressler, Rutherford, N. J., one 4-ton refrigerating plant.

Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Tiffin Brewing Company, Tiffin, Ohio, one 40-ton double-acting compression side.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Joseph, Mo., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

Theo. M. Foucar, Cincinnati, Ohio, one 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, Granite City, Ill., one 11-ton refrigerating plant.

McCann & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., one 10-ton compression side and 2-ton freezing system.

Kentwood Manufacturing & Bottling Works, Kentwood, La., one 15-ton section of double-pipe ammonia condensers, one receiver and one separator.

San Marcos Utilities Company, San Marcos, Tex., one Corliss engine, condensers and ice cans.

Wharton Ice & Power Company, Wharton, Tex., complete 15-ton flooded freezing system, including tank, coils, agitator, accumulator, covers and framework.

A. P. Moresi, Jeanerette, La., two vertical single-acting safety head compressors, of 35 tons' capacity to replace compressors on present De La Vergne machine.

Brvan Ice Company, Brvan, Tex., oak covers and oak framework for 50-ton ice plant, together with direct expansion piping for four cold storage rooms.

Wiggins Ice Company, Wiggins, Miss., one 40-ton distilling system.

Tupelo Oil & Ice Company, Tupelo, Miss., accumulator and all other material complete for changing their plant to the flooded system.

City Ice & Bottling Works, Georgetown, Tex., accumulator and all other connections for changing their plant to the flooded system.

Eureka Ice Company, Houston, Tex., new freezing tank coils and one car of cans.

Dermott Grocery & Commission Company, Dermott, Ark., one 8-ton cold storage plant, equipped with dry blast air system, with no piping in the rooms.

San Marcos Utilities Company, San Marcos, Tex., accumulator and changing plant to the flooded system.

Edna Ice & Light Company, Edna, Tex., ammonia condensers and material for changing their plant to the flooded system.

Lawton Ice Company, Lawton, Okla., one ice cream hardening tank, complete with coils and bulk-head, all the latest improved style.

Jacksonville Ice & Electric Company, Jacksonville, Tex., one complete 25-ton freezing tank, complete with coils, frame-work, covers, ice cans, double hoist, double dump and agitators, together with vertical engine for driving agitators.

Corpus Christi Ice & Electric Company, Corpus Christi, Tex., one 11-ton double-cylinder, single-acting machine and chain drive.

Brenham Compress, Oil & Manufacturing Company, Brenham, Tex., complete 20-ton ice-making plant, flooded system.

Tampico Brewing Association, Tampico, Mexico, one complete 10-ton freezing system and piping for storage rooms.

C. W. Walker, Seadrift, Tex., complete 15-ton ice-making plant, including boiler and piping for storage room, flooded system.

Moore & Sames, Cuero, Tex., one 11-ton machine and cold storage plant complete.

Albright Brothers & Gary, San Marcos, Tex., 6-ton machine and compression side to replace machine of another make.

Marshall Wholesale Grocery Company, Marshall, Tex., one complete 3-ton freezing system, distilling system and insulation.

Colley & Billingsly, Stockdale, Tex., one 11-ton machine and complete 3-ton ice-making plant.

Magnolia Cotton Oil Company, Houston, Tex., one 90-ton vertical single-acting machine, eight stands of ammonia condensers, ammonia receivers, oil trap and all connections between the above details.

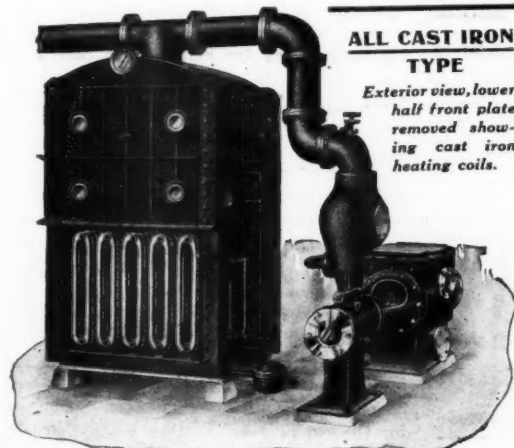
A. T. Kellogg, Francitas, Tex., one complete 3-ton raw water air ice-making plant.

Houston Ice & Brewing Company, Houston, Tex., accumulator and all connections for changing to the flooded system.

Galveston Brewing Company, Galveston, Tex., new freezing tank coils.

Consumers Ice Company, Beaumont, Tex., 30-ton double-pipe condensers, 7½-ton dis-

(Continued on page 23.)



ALL CAST IRON
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half front plate
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cincinnati, O.—The Ohio Viscosity Ice Machine Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. S. Holden, J. M. Sprague, W. S. Diggs and others.

Alice, Tex.—G. T. Rea, C. H. McShaw, and E. J. Stenns have incorporated the Alice Ice and Light Company, with a capital stock of \$12,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Old Fashioned Lager Beer Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$5,000, by F. H. Crump, Jr., A. Meyer, and H. Doebler.

ICE NOTES.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The C. M. Weiner Company, produce dealers, is planning the construction of two cold storage plants, one at Ari, Ind., and the other at Knox, Ind., to be used for storing potatoes and onions.

Chicago, Ill.—The big ice house belonging to the Chicago and Alton Railroad has been badly damaged by fire.

Lakeland, Fla.—The Lakeland Ice and Refrigerating Company has awarded contract to erect a plant 75 x 175 feet.

Dalcour, La.—The Dalcour Canning Company, organized by E. J. Conlon, of New Orleans, La., and others will erect an ice plant.

Baltimore, Md.—The Streett & Cockran Company has leased a building in which a cold storage plant will be installed.

Thomasville, N. C.—J. P. Green, of Chester, Pa., contemplates establishing an ice plant.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Independent Ice Company will erect a four-story cold storage plant 90 x 100 feet. Bids will be received up to July 15.

Galveston, Tex.—The Galveston Ice and Cold Storage Company has awarded contract for the erection of a 3-story cold storage plant.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Ice and Brewing Company's building has been badly damaged by fire.

ICE-MAKING AND COLD STORAGE COMBINED.

Robert P. Kehoe in "Ice."

Both the cold storage business and ice manufacture are carried on individually with profit in almost every city of any size in the United States. Each business has its season, and any combination which will tend in either case to increase the time of operation each year offers additional profit. The greatest demand for ice is naturally during the summer months, and many products and foodstuffs are stored in refrigerated rooms at this time of the year.

But it is also a fact that cold storage is required all winter, especially in some sections where the fall crop of fruits and vegetables and also eggs are brought into the storage after the hottest months to be carried over until spring. Thus, a combination of the two businesses would mean an increase in the yearly load factor.

A further advantage of great importance is the fact that the same machinery will furnish refrigeration for making ice or cooling rooms. It would be well to design such a plant to take care of the full capacity of the ice business and the cold storage at the same time, but the surplus refrigerating capacity of the machinery can also be used to advantage in forcing the ice plant or to carry an unusual amount of cold storage.

The machinery should be installed in two units, which will permit of shutting down one occasionally for overhauling. These units may be the same size or one may be larger than the other according to the requirements of local conditions: As an example, an ice-making plant of 50 tons' daily capacity will be considered and the following figures indicate average results of yearly operation, showing approximate investment, expenses and profit. The second tabulation considers the same plant combined with a cold storage of 150,000 cubic feet of space. The figures are not intended to accurately represent any certain case, but are made on an average basis and can easily be adjusted to suit conditions in any locality:

50-Ton Ice-Making Plant—Standard Can System.

Investment.

Complete mechanical equipment....\$30,000.00

Building and foundations..... 16,000.00

Total investment\$46,000.00

Daily Operating Expense.

9 tons of coal at \$3.50..... \$31.50

One chief engineer..... 4.00

One night engineer..... 3.00

Two firemen at \$2.00..... 4.00

Two tankmen at \$2.00..... 4.00

Two laborers, or storehousemen, at \$2.00..... 4.00

Ammonia, oil, waste and supplies.. 6.00

\$56.50

Depreciation, Etc.

5 per cent depreciation on machinery (\$30,000)\$1,500.00

2 per cent. depreciation on building (\$16,000) 320.00

Repairs, taxes, water and incidentals (5%) 2,300.00

\$4,120.00

Summary (Assuming 50% Load Factor).

Six months' full operation of plant at \$56.50\$10,170.00

Balance of year (all labor retained) at \$19.00 3,420.00

Fixed charges 4,120.00

\$17,710.00

Income from sale of 9,000 tons of ice at \$2.50..... 22,500.00

Clear profit over all expenses and fixed charges\$4,790.00

=19.4%

Additional Investment for Cold Storage Space—Aggregating 150,000 Cubic Feet.

Additional cost of building and insulation\$20,000.00

Refrigerating piping (figuring 1 ft. of 2-inch pipe for 15 cubic feet of space)=9,000 lineal feet at 40c.. 3,600.00

Additional cost of large refrigerating plant 2,400.00

\$26,000.00

Investment for ice plant alone..... 46,000.00

Total\$72,000.00

Daily Operating Expense.

Operating expense of ice plant alone \$56.50

2 tons of coal additional for cold storage at \$3.50..... 7.00

One additional man..... 2.50

\$66.06

Depreciation, Etc.

5 per cent. depreciation on machinery (\$36,000)\$1,800.00

2 per cent. depreciation on building (\$31,000) 620.00

Repairs, taxes, water and incidentals (5%) 3,350.00

\$5,770.00

Summary (Assuming 50% Load Factor).

Six months' full operation of plant at \$66.00\$11,880.00

Balance of year (all labor retained) at \$21.50 3,870.00

Fixed charges 5,770.00

\$21,520.00

Income from sale of 9,000 tons of ice at \$2.50\$22,500.00

Income from cold storage space at average of 30c. per cubic foot per annum: half space full all the time, or all space full half the time—150,000 cubic feet at 15c.. \$22,500.00

\$45,000.00

Clear profit over all expenses and fixed charges\$23,480.00

=32%

These tabulations clearly show a splendid opening for owners of ice-making plants, even if it is necessary to borrow the additional capital required for building the cold storage.

The percentage of profits may not always be as much as calculated, but the relation between the two propositions will, in the majority of locations, remain the same.

The cost of property has not been included and must be added to the investment.

The figures for operating expense are conservative, and the amount of fuel and number of men should never be exceeded. The basis assumed for depreciation, repairs and fixed charges is perfectly safe. The complete renewal of all machinery in twenty years is provided for and also a liberal allowance for repairs and upkeep. In the summary it will be noted that all labor has been calculated for the entire year, so that when the cold storage requires more than one man for han-

ICE HANDLING MACHINERY

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Manufactured

ICE TOOLS

OF THE

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QUALITY

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BUFFALO, Keystone Transfer Co.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse,
The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co.,
Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.,
Ltd., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER, Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO, El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical
Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.,
Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS, McHeeters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury-
Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAN ANTONIO, Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

dling the goods, any additional labor can be borrowed from the ice plant.

The price of \$2.50 per ton for ice on the bridge has been taken as an average, although in many sections a higher price can be obtained. This is especially true in the Southern States. In the Northern States this price will be about right, except where natural ice is very plentiful. Should the price only be \$2 per ton, the ice-making plant alone is doubtful as a profitable investment, but the cold storage addition makes the entire project perfectly safe from a commercial standpoint, although the earnings will be a little less than shown in the tabulations.

It is quite remarkable that investors and owners of ice plants have not taken up such a combination more freely. There are comparatively few such plants, and all of them are very profitable. Ice plants which are not at present on a very profitable basis might be greatly improved by adding cold storage.

There are limits, of course, to the possible number and capacity of cold storage houses in each district, but often there is a demand for refrigerated space, the absence of which simply curtails the amount of products marketed in said district and entails the shipment of goods to a cold storage some distance away.

YORK REFRIGERATION SALES.

(Concluded from page 21.)

tilled water cooler, freezing tank coils and connections.

Arkansas Cold Storage Company, Little Rock, Ark., one complete 25-ton raw water freezing system.

Columbia Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Tex., one 75-ton shell and coil type brine cooler.

Terminal Freezing & Heating Company, Baltimore, Md., 32 coils of atmospheric ammonia condensers, 2-inch extra heavy pipe, 24 pipes high and 20 feet long, including ammonia receivers and ammonia gas dryers.

A. & H. Knorr Ice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 12 coils of atmospheric ammonia condensers, 2-inch extra heavy pipe, 20 pipes high and 20 feet long.

Ferdin & Munch Brewing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., one York 60-ton ice-making vertical shell and tube steam condenser.

Christian Feigenspan Brewery, Newark, N. J., 21,000 feet of 2-inch direct-expansion piping for cellars, with valves, fittings and ammonia mains to present system.

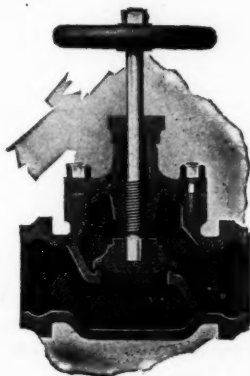
Utah Ice & Storage Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, 12,000 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for storage rooms, including hangers, valves and fittings and connection to present lines.

Consolidated Ice Company, Roanoke, Va., 30-ton flooded freezing system, 300-pound ice cans.

Pittsburgh Ice Company, Wilkensburg, Pa., one York 75-ton ice-making vertical shell and tube steam condensers.

Arkansas Cold Storage Company, Little Rock, Ark., 8 coils of atmospheric ammonia condensers, 20 pipes high and 20 feet long.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



YORK

Ammonia Valves

AND

Fittings

are carried in stock
in all principal cities

Shall we send you our Illustrated Catalogue, which will enable you to order from our nearest supply houses?

Their Prices are the same as ours.

York Manufacturing Co.

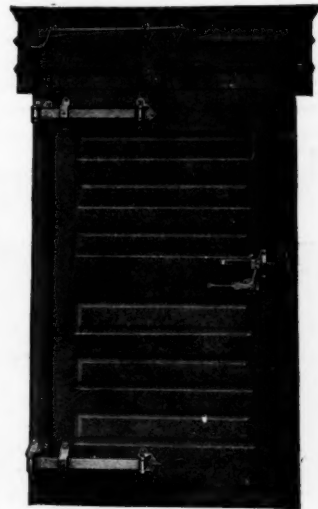
Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers
in the World

General Western Office: Monadnock Bldg., Chicago
Main Office and Works: - - - York, Pa.

J. V. Jamison T. B. South J. V. Jamison, Jr.
Pres. Vice-Prest. Secty. & Treas.

WE STAND ON THIS PROPOSITION

**There is nothing
better than Our Re-
frigerator Doors and
Windows.**



We invite a contest

SEE ANY OF THE BIG PACKERS

ARMOUR & CO.

SWIFT & CO.

S. & S.

TAFT PACKING CO.

JACOB DOLD CO.

**Jones Cold Store Door
Company**

**Hagerstown, Md.
U. S. A.**

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

(Continued from page 17.)

South Omaha.

	June 29, 1912.	June 30, 1911.
Mess pork, bbls.....	698	220
Other kinds bblld. pork.	1,819	2,422
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	5,265	7,249
Other kinds lard, tes...	3,146	3,650
Short rib middles, lbs...	2,622,743	2,516,853
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,158,031	1,033,981
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	1,717,261	10,762,516
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,115,080	3,773,873
D. S. shoulders, lbs.....	1,277,078	926,691
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	280,217	836,000
S. P. hams, lbs.....	13,846,814	9,122,355
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	5,499,808	6,144,802
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	5,821,317	3,923,278
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,724,775	3,593,184
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,578,038	5,491,601
Other cut meats, lbs...	6,462,208	5,922,879
Total cut meats, lbs....	46,103,370	54,048,013

LIVE HOGS.

	June, 1912.	June, 1911.
Received	279,158	278,620
Shipped	33,623	32,009
Driven out	245,533	246,611
Average weight	234	245

Milwaukee.

	June 29, 1912.	June 30, 1911.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls...	302	2,927
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	8,072	3,085
Prime steam lard, con- tract, tes.	9,569	5,343
Other kinds lard, tes...	753	1,638
Short rib middles, lbs...	2,328,377	2,694,970
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,148,844	1,573,918
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	769,448	961,635
D. S. shoulders, lbs....	689,873	364,792
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	86,990	584,250
S. P. hams, lbs.....	4,469,520	3,126,400

D. S. bellies, lbs.....	4,067,469	4,141,399
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	2,268,423	1,102,055
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs...	1,313,280	1,110,960
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,726,660	711,400
Other cuts of meats....	3,791,714	3,525,670

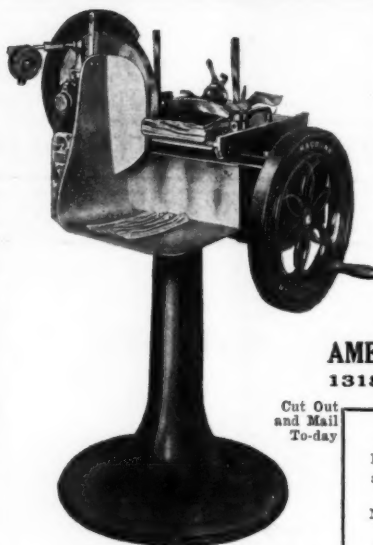
Total cut meats.....22,660,600 19,897,449

HOGS.

	June, 1912.	June, 1911.
Receipts	95,472	120,112
Shipments	842	3,450

NEW ENGLISH BACON FACTORY.

The Herts and Beds Co-operative Bacon Factory's cornerstone was laid at Hitchin, England, on June 11. This \$100,000 undertaking is wholly British, and in that respect, says the London Times, is the first farmers' co-operative bacon factory in England. The counties of Hertford and Bedford contain over 50,000 pigs, and it is expected that this number will soon be much increased.



Machine on Pedestal

THE AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE

is what every market needs. Competition is keen, meats are high, yet this machine will give your customers more slices to the pound than you can give them when slicing by hand.

Read what Zeb. Strevell, of 455 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y., says:

"Had machine running by 5 P. M. Set in window and from that time until 6:30 I was kept on the jump. It is a fine advertisement in the window and if I don't make \$100.00 on it in the next six months I will eat the machine."

Now, if you will get one, you will be surprised at the increase of your business. It pays for itself, too.

Ask us about it.

AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE COMPANY

1318 Republic Building

CHICAGO, ILL.

COUPON

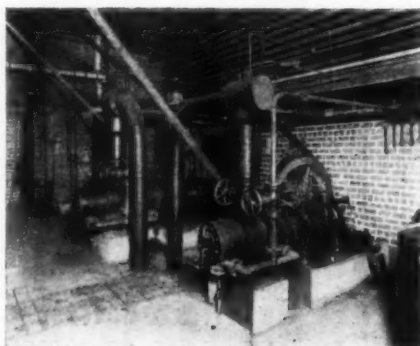
American Slicing Machine Company, 1318 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Without obligating ourselves in any way, send us further information.

Name

Address

New York Office, 9 W. 14th St., W. W. Wood, Mngr.

Will you spend \$1.00 to save \$13.00?



Nonpareil Cork Covering for Brine Lines
Sanitary Milk Co., Canton, Ohio

Here's the proof: The loss from 100 lineal feet of 3-inch pipe carrying brine at 10 degs. Fahr., passing through a room where the average temperature is 75 degs. Fahr., would amount to 9/10 of a ton of refrigeration every 24 hours. At 55 cents a ton, the average loss per day from the bare line would be about 50 cents, or \$150 in a year of 300 working days. By covering this line with Nonpareil Cork Covering—standard thickness—you can cut

Well, Mr. Plant Owner, that's exactly what you can save by covering your brine and ammonia lines with

Nonpareil Cork Covering

the loss down to \$19.50 a year, and thus effect a net saving in refrigeration of \$130.50 per annum.

Now numerous installations show that Nonpareil Cork Covering will last until the pipe wears out from the inside—that is, for ten or eleven years.

In eleven years, therefore, your 100 feet would save you 11 x \$130.50 or \$1,435.50. The cost of the covering applied would be only \$110, so for every dollar spent you would actually get back \$13.05.

Our booklet, "Heat Transmission Tests on Nonpareil Cork Covering," will enable you to figure out exactly what you would save by covering the pipes in your own plant.

Your men can apply cork covering or we will put it on for you. Write for prices today.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

1407 Union Bank Building

Insulation Department
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Future Trading Quiet—Fluctuations Narrow
—Product Stocks Heavy—Lard Gaining
Steadily—Hog Receipts Liberal—Quality
Satisfactory.**

The provision market for forward contracts continues to show lack of animation or tendency, and is persistently waiting for developments which will give some definite clew to the next market movement. The situation has drifted so long that speculative interest is very small. The volume of outstanding contracts is fairly heavy, it is claimed, due in part to the hedging sales and operations against the large stocks of product, but the commitments of a speculative character have been restricted by the apprehension as to the technical conditions, and fear that the contract markets were held firmly in the hands of those who control the spot situation.

The movement of hogs has been somewhat irregular, but the receipts are comparatively heavy, notwithstanding an occasional few days of light arrivals. The volume of stuff being produced is very liberal, and the stocks of contract product at Chicago have largely increased the past month. This has been particularly true of lard, and not only did the stock of contract quality increase, but the stock of other lard also showed an important gain. The total increase was about 60,000 tes., and the present stock is 41,000 tes. more than for the corresponding time last year.

There was an increase in the stocks of pork of about 6,000 bbls., and the present stock is 36,000 bbls. in excess of a year ago. The

stock of ribs gained nearly two million lbs. The total stock, outside of ribs and pork, showed a small decrease, indicating a somewhat better demand for the other cuts of meats than for those influenced by the contract market. The European stock of lard showed an increase for the month, indicating that the accumulation of animal fats was in excess of expectations. The total is 416,623 tes. against 339,382 tes. last month and 361,864 tes. last year. The increase in June was 77,241 tes. against an increase a year ago of 92,992 tes.

In view of the fact that hog packing has shown a decrease during the past month at the leading Western points, the accumulations in the stocks of product are quite striking. The increase in the stocks of product last year for the month of June was comparatively limited in pork. The increase in the stock of lard for the month was, however, 74,000 tes. compared with an increase of 61,000 tes. this year. The increase in the stock of ribs was a million lbs., and the increase in the stock of all meats was only a little over three million lbs. These figures tend to confirm the claim that the distribution of meats, and of hog products generally, has this year not kept pace with the distribution of a year ago. A statement has been current in the speculative markets recently that a considerable line of lard was held at Chicago, outside of the public stocks.

In regard to the movement of livestock, an interesting statement, showing the movement of hogs at the six leading points for

the quarter ending July 1, makes the total receipts 6,015,232 head against 6,587,257 last year and 4,505,231 two years ago. The decrease for the second quarter was 572,025 head compared with last year, but the total increased 1,510,000 compared with the second quarter of two years ago, while the movement for the first six months of 1912 compared with last year, showed an increase of 1,213,054.

Receipts of cattle at the same markets for the second quarter of the year amounted to 1,468,656 head compared with 1,753,900 last year and 1,703,593 two years ago. The decrease in the receipts of cattle for the second quarter compared with last year was 285,244 head, and the decrease compared with 1910 was 234,937. The total decrease for the first six months this year compared with last was 428,449 head and compared with 1910 the total showed a decrease of 433,651.

This falling off in cattle has been evidenced in the prices for livestock and in the prices for beef products for the entire season. The small supplies of beef, and the small offerings of beef continue to be a feature of very decided importance in the market and are reflected in the high retail prices for beef products of nearly all kinds. On the other hand, the falling off in the movement of hogs for the second quarter, compared with last year, has not been reflected in a decrease in stocks of hog products, but has evidently been discounted in the prices for product to such an extent that the distribution of the product has been materially restricted. The price of

Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia

WE are users as well as makers of Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia. In our immense packing plants we require the best, the purest, the dryest. We cannot afford to use any other kind. Neither can you. Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia is made from a strictly mineral base. We thoroughly test every cylinder before shipping. We sell subject to your test before using. Try it for economy and efficiency.

Stocks carried at all prominent shipping points.

The Armour Ammonia Works, Chicago, Ill.

Owned and Operated by

ARMOUR COMPANY

lard is about 2½¢. over a year ago, ribs nearly 2¢., and pork nearly \$3 per bbl. These quotations seem to be more than the trade will stand for at present. This evidently accounts for the fact that stocks are not being distributed at the leading points of accumulation.

The weather conditions materially improved this week in the West and Northwest, which will greatly improve the prospects for the feed stuffs crops of the country, and make for lower costs of maturing stocks for market.

The stocks of mess pork, lard and short rib sides and total meats at Chicago were as follows on dates named:

	July 1, '12.	June 1, '12.	July 1, '11.
Mess pork, new, bbls.	46,183	43,632	10,022
Mess pork, old, bbls.	5	11	.....
Other pork, bbls.	49,686	46,782	49,868
Lard, new, tcs.	166,475	120,437	113,813
Lard, old, tcs.	1,713	2,739	.....
Other lard, tcs.	31,475	18,677	44,058
Short ribs, lbs.	28,172,388	26,388,183	17,599,207
Total meats, lbs.	163,126,926	164,278,678	133,877,005

BEEF.—Small dealings continue. Supplies are small and offerings of first beef to packers are very limited. Prices are firm. Quoted: Family, \$18@18.50; mess, \$15@15.50; packet, \$17@17.50; extra India mess, \$29@29.50.

PORK.—The trade is very quiet and of a small routine jobbing nature. Mess is quoted at \$20.50@21; clear, \$19.25@21; family, \$20@21.

LARD.—Prices are about steady. Trading has been moderate in Western lard. Compound has been more active and a good business is reported the past few days. City steam, 10½¢; Middle West, \$10.55@10.65; Western, \$10.90; refined Continent, \$11.10; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound lard, 8½¢@8¾¢.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 3, 1912:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 88,405 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,500 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 9,517 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 71,274 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 100,837 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 22,489 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,276 lbs.;

Havana, Cuba, 97,135 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 711,448 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,217 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 17,518 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 11,994 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 35,391 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,300 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 175,041 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 989 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 3,850 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,201 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 14,143 lbs.

HAMS.—Amsterdam, Holland, 8,400 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 207,970 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,164 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,596 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,245 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 8,448 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,445 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8,961 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 229,800 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 28,161 lbs.; Havre, France, 3,255 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,276 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 15,844 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 465,395 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 7,441 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 4,012 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 24,783 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 130,075 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 686 lbs.; Puerto Mexico, 738 pa.; St. Kitts, W. I., 1,038 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,649 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 4,970 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,575 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 996 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,683 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 5,228 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 16,983 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 120,090 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,000 lbs.; Beira, E. Africa, 14,460 lbs.; Bristol, England, 5,600 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 41,227 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 8,360 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 2,400 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 111,580 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 21,585 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 28,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 8,600 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 13,039 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 38,770 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 84,507 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 18,051 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,400 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 5,600 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 35,500 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 807,087 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,481 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 181,584 lbs.; Havre, France, 109,024 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,084 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,400 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 90,832 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 1,835 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 30,313 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 807,326 lbs.; Las Palmas, Canary Is., 9,100 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 18,000 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,500 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 48,739 lbs.; Manzanillo,

(Continued on page 43.)

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, June 27, 1912, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake. Bbls.	Oil Bbls.	Cottonseed Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	1499	100	228	121	220 4225
Campania, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	603	.....	.....	.....	461 1200
New York, Southampton	.....	.....	.....	719	.....	.....	.....	2675
Calileo, Hull	.....	.....	.....	913	.....	.....	25	2570 11049
Kansas City, Bristol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	600
Cameronia, Glasgow	.....	.....	.....	501	.....	75	.....	.....
Titian, Manchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	1125
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	40	.....	135 1350
Hamburg, Hamburg	1637	.....	.....	15	.....	100	.....	100 775
Ryndam, Rotterdam	11199	.....	.....	125	.....	25	.....	1831 1900
Kroonland, Antwerp	4900	.....	.....	451	30	78	115	67 1750
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
C. F. Tietgen, Baltic	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	5	15	100 15
Bretagne, Havre	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10 725
La Provence, Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 375
Florida, Havre	2535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Florida, Dunkirk	691	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ierugia, Mediterranean	.....	943	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	20962	1248	.....	5000	130	601	276	5809 27764

ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUYERS OF
ALL GRADES

TALLOW & GREASE

PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 3.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12@12¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12@12¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½¢@12¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½¢@11½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½¢@11½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12@12¼¢. Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¾¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13¾¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾¢@12¾¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾¢@12¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾¢@12¾¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12@12¼¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9@9½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾¢@8¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾¢@8¾¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾¢@8¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½¢@8½¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14@14¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13@13¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12@12½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½¢@11½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¢.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, June 29, 1912, with comparative tables:

	Week ending June 29, 1912.	Week ending July 1, 1911.	From Nov. 1, '11, to June 29, 1912.
PORK, BBLs.			
United Kingdom	343	434	16,035
Continent	232	160	10,822
So. & Cen. Am.	200	612	12,453
West Indies	751	1,087	38,288
Br. No. Am. Col.	197	116	15,436
Other countries	.....	.....	213
Total	1,753	2,409	93,247
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom	5,878,725	11,147,675	223,167,437
Continent	454,250	979,950	33,046,180
So. & Cen. Am.	55,000	79,625	4,560,450
West Indies	180,475	485,800	11,054,825
Br. No. Am. Col.	13,600	.....	128,135
Other countries	802,875	4,800	1,081,800
Total	7,384,925	12,697,850	273,039,942
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom	5,969,430	7,581,380	191,596,507
Continent	1,965,850	3,771,200	180,566,960
So. & Cen. Am.	362,300	639,600	19,865,250
West Indies	329,200	1,138,400	34,846,807
Br. No. Am. Col.	74,500	5,370	890,650
Other countries	38,100	8,000	1,472,500
Total	8,739,380	13,143,950	429,238,680

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	926	2,555,975	4,602,250
Boston	97	1,529,950	2,085,130
Philadelphia	30	.....	813,000
New Orleans	600	.....	292,000
Montreal	100	3,102,000	786,000
Mobile	.....	146,000	161,000
Total week	1,753	7,384,925	8,739,380
Previous week	2,023	5,909,275	8,267,832
Two weeks ago	2,527	7,147,425	10,686,255
Cor. week last y'r	2,409	12,697,850	13,143,950

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '11, to June 29, '12.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, bbls.	15,649,400	16,376,400	2,273,000
Meats, lbs.	273,039,942	241,482,823	31,556,119
Lard, lbs.	429,238,680	394,951,676	34,287,004

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LIVE STOCK AGENTS, National Stock Yards, Ill

All applicants for market reports will receive our personal attention. Any time we can serve you command us.

E. S. GRANT

Pork and Beef Products

LARD, TALLOW AND GREASES A SPECIALTY

25 Swift Building Cincinnati, O.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been some evidence of interests favoring higher prices becoming more emphatic in their views, but to date the actual improvement in values has been unnoticeable. A rather unusual amount of correspondence from the West seemed to contain references to the probability of higher levels in the near future, but in local quarters a confused sentiment is obvious. The buying has continued on a conservative scale, with the light offerings still the main influence in the stability of the list. It seemed as though the market was dull rather than weak but partly offsetting the limited offerings, were the more favorable feed crop prospects, which seemed to encourage the waiting policy among consumers. The better grades of tallow still show comparative steadiness, with the volume offered for sale extremely light, whereas the lower and medium grades seem to be offered in quantities commensurate with the demand, the interior selling in fair volume at times.

Little incentive was received from the London auction sale. There were 555 casks offered for sale, but inasmuch as only 170 were taken, at last week's quotations, it appeared as though there was no anxiety on the part of buyers. With the more favorable labor situation abroad, decreasing stocks at London, and drought reported at Australia, the unwillingness of the foreign markets to show firmness has been disappointing to some interests. Latest advices in regard to crop conditions in Australia, however, would indicate relief from the drought, and on the whole the tendency is to look upon the foreign crop outlook as above that of last year. Prime city was quoted at 6½¢@6¼¢; city special 6½¢ in hhds., and county, as to quality 6½¢@6¼¢ nominal in tes.

STEARINE.—Although some Western advices were to the effect that a larger business has been done, doing, and an improvement in the compound lard trade has been reported, the volume of oleo-stearine moving locally has been very limited. Apparently the disposition to become impressed with the Western buying claims was not great, and the local market was barely steady, quoted at 12¢@13¢ nominal.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASE.—There has been a small midsummer interest in grease with only a small business effected. Quotations: Yellow, 5¼¢@5½¢; bone, 5¢@6¢; house, 5¼¢@6¢; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is dull with prices nominal. Yellow, 6¢@6½¢, and white, 6¼¢@6½¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—The trading has been of a midsummer character. Demand shows very little animation and buyers are waiting business conditions. Quotations: Cochin, 9%

@9½¢; July-August arrival, 9½¢@9¼¢; Ceylon, 8¼¢@8½¢; shipment, 8½¢@8¾¢.

PALM OIL.—The situation is essentially unchanged. Demand is quiet and without feature. Sales are of small volume and indicate a general waiting tendency. Quoted: Prime red spot, 6½¢@6¼¢; do. to arrive, 6½¢; Lagos, spot, 6¼¢; to arrive, 6½¢@6¼¢; palm kernel, 8¼¢@8½¢; shipment, 8¼¢.

CORN OIL.—The market has been quiet and steady. Demand is moderate with prices showing no change for the week. Makers are holding steady. Prices are quoted at \$6.25@6.30 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The position of the market has not shown any change. Supplies are limited on the spot and offerings from abroad are not large. Spot is quoted at 6½¢@6¼¢, while shipment oil is 6½¢@6¼¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The sales have been of limited amount but holders are firm, owing to the limited crude supplies. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 96¢; 30 do., 85¢@86¢; 40 do., water white, 75¢@80¢; prime, 64¢; low grade off yellow, 61¢@62¢.

OLEO OIL.—The market this week has ruled very quiet with prices held steadily on the basis of previous business. Choice is quoted at 12½¢; New York, medium, 9¼¢; Rotterdam, 72 florins.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 5.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.8470@4.8480
Demand sterling	4.8730@4.8735
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days....	5.23½—1.16@5.23½
Commercial, 60 days....	5.21½—1.16@5.21½
Commercial, sight	5.18½—1.16@5.18½
Berlin—	
Commercial, 90 days....	94 1-16 @ 94½
Commercial, 60 days....	94 7-16 @ 94½
Commercial, sight	95 1-16 @ 95½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days....	5.25% @ 5.25—1.18
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days....	40—1.16 @ 40

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	17/6	20/ @ 26c.
Oil Cake	11/3	15c. @ 19c.
Bacon	17/6	20/ @ 26c.
Lard, tierces	17/6	20/ @ 26c.
Cheese	25/	25/ @ 48c.
Canned meats	17/6	20/ @ 26c.
Butter	30/	30/ @ 48c.
Tallow	17/6	20/ @ 26c.
York, per barrel	17/6	20/ @ 26c.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on July 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1912 July 1	1912 June 1	1911 June 1	1911 July 1	1910 July 1	1909 July 1
Liverpool and Manchester	31,200	23,500	24,500	29,000	16,500	24,000
Other British ports	34,000	27,000	20,000	24,000	15,000	15,000
Hamburg	19,000	18,000	17,000	20,000	7,500	9,000
Bremen	2,000	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Berlin	3,500	5,000	3,500	8,000	2,000	3,000
Baltic ports	20,000	20,000	15,000	18,000	10,000	16,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim...	2,500	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	3,000
Antwerp	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,000
French ports	4,000	8,000	2,200	5,000	None	500
Italian and Spanish ports	500	1,000	2,000	2,000	100	500
Total in Europe	118,700	109,500	90,200	111,000	56,100	75,000
Afloat for Europe	50,000	45,000	60,000	45,000	45,000	65,000
Total in Europe and afloat	168,700	154,500	150,200	156,000	101,100	140,000
Chicago prime steam	168,188	123,176	59,780	113,813	24,833	67,265
Chicago other kinds	31,475	18,677	24,136	44,058	20,786	28,555
East St. Louis	1,700	1,650	750	1,200	750	1,750
Kansas City	14,073	13,547	20,512	22,180	17,185	16,425
Omaha	8,411	8,369	7,349	10,899	8,314	4,401
Milwaukee	10,322	11,059	1,888	6,981	894	2,803
South St. Joseph	9,654	6,519	6,647	5,933	2,855	8,000
Total tierces	412,523	337,497	271,262	361,064	176,717	269,199

*Estimated. Increase June, 1912—75,026. Increase June, 1911—89,802.

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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COTTON OIL EXPORTS COMPARED.

In its last issue The National Provisioner compared exports of cottonseed oil for the month of May and for the eleven months since July 1, 1911, with those of the previous year, giving the figures by ports of shipment, as shown in government reports. Following are the export figures for the same periods by ports of destination. For May the exports were as follows, compared to May, 1911:

	May, 1911.	May, 1912.
United Kingdom	4,332,874	2,940,507
Austria-Hungary ..	115,606	492,044
Belgium	526,094	99,506
France	1,787,411	1,337,916
Germany	534,183	1,312,326
Italy	2,068,589	3,117,350
Netherlands	4,703,171	1,369,046
Norway		946,724
Turkey in Europe ..		120,388
Other Europe	2,635,048	605,871
Canada	987,021	4,233,895
Mexico	1,666,694	2,701,678
Cuba	148,010	278,791
Other West Indies & Bermuda	639,084	856,356
Argentina	903,323	799,043
Brazil		579,610
Chile		333,039
Other South America	738,198	776,947
Other countries	517,576	547,068
Total, lbs.	22,943,232	23,409,006

For the eleven months ending with May the comparisons were as follows:

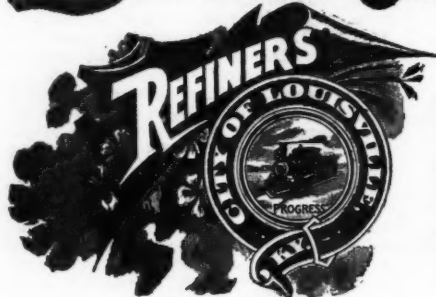
	11 mos. ending 1910.	11 mos. ending 1911.	11 mos. ending 1912.
United Kingdom...	20,197,008	30,286,342	60,884,489
Austria-Hungary ..	150,949	2,552,227	8,810,889
Belgium	1,433,007	3,304,101	9,703,520
France	8,605,097	11,072,991	24,924,903
Germany	11,657,089	6,406,302	23,716,315
Italy	18,012,221	27,170,784	35,460,824
Netherlands	54,575,192	31,453,406	96,796,176
Norway			7,682,655
Turkey in Europe...			11,324,896
Other Europe	22,434,091	24,839,016	12,227,185
Canada	14,526,193	12,186,739	20,811,051
Mexico	24,351,972	21,798,848	27,114,939
Cuba	2,702,071	2,754,349	2,101,848
Other West Indies and Bermuda	6,524,032	7,248,151	7,454,814
Argentina	2,562,592	4,386,484	8,478,511
Brazil	2,690,735	2,918,855	2,734,651
Chile	2,505,593	5,324,085	4,178,952
Other South America	3,905,592	4,858,153	5,500,774
Other countries ..	6,081,926	6,629,174	7,623,931
Total, lbs.	212,306,080	205,790,010	386,620,983

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 3.—While the supply of cattle continues much lighter than at this season last year and prices for cattle and beef continue to soar, there is no improvement to report in the situation of oleo oil, but rather the reverse, seeing that Europe is now in the middle of its fresh butter season and, as usual at this time, does not require the quantities of oleo which they take during cold weather, and oleo market therefore has a weakening tendency and seems to be drifting towards lower prices before an improvement can be expected. Statistics regarding hog arrivals show that they exceed those of the first six months of last year, and the stocks of lard all over the world are very liberal, which account for the lower lard market during the present week and lack of demand for neutral lard. Cotton oil business is at a standstill and has been so for some time past, in view of the fact that these goods are worth in Europe less than they are here.

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COTTONSEED OIL-CAKE AND MEAL.

Exports of cottonseed oil-cake and meal for May, 1912, are shown as follows, according to government reports:

	May, 1911. Lbs.	May, 1912. Lbs.
United Kingdom	6,259,680	13,548,428
Belgium		
Denmark	15,133,261	
Germany	27,087,235	25,745,890
Netherlands	3,911,970	
Other countries	710,742	589,875
Total, lbs.	33,702,888	39,884,103

For the eleven months ending with May, 1912, exports of cottonseed oil-cake and meal were as follows, compared to a similar period of the previous years:

	11 mos. ending May, 1910.	11 mos. ending May, 1911.	11 mos. ending May, 1912.
United Kingdom	54,859,277	88,568,037	244,739,289
Belgium			42,769,422
Denmark	213,189,942	252,495,290	395,730,288
Germany	223,901,350	277,736,175	441,777,108
Netherlands	52,257,373	60,625,532	77,466,167
Other countries	47,348,356	50,900,316	59,188,798
Total, lbs.	621,536,307	780,325,340	1,261,671,072

OKLAHOMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS.

The Oklahoma Cotton Seed Crushers' Association held its annual meeting at Devil's Den, Okla., on June 24, 25 and 26. There was a large attendance of members of this young and energetic organization, and the reports of the officers showed a rapid but healthy growth in the association, as well as in the industry in the State. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, D. A. Holder, Stroud; vice-president, J. W. DuPree, Oklahoma City; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Schwartz, Chickasha.

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, July 5.—Market easy. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 64 marks; butter oil, 64 marks; summer yellow, 58½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, July 5.—Market easy. Quotations: Butter oil, 41½ florins; choice summer white, 41½ florins; off oil, 38½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, July 5.—Market weak. Quotations: Summer yellow, 60¾ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, July 5.—Market nominal. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 75¾ francs; prime winter yellow, 81 francs; choice summer white oil, 81 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 5.—Market weak. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 29½s.; summer yellow, 29½s.

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WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Irregular—Speculation Still Suggesting Caution—Consuming Demand for Oil Quiet—Views Mixed as to Outlook for Grease Values—Grain Prospects Improved—Cotton Report.

A definite trend of values during the last week has not been noticed in the cottonseed oil market, with evidence of a much confused sentiment. Holders of contracts express satisfaction because of the maintenance of values during the last several days, in face of moderate July tenders, absence of buoyancy in the lard market, and slow consuming trade for oil, which has not been aided by the cotton or grain crop prospects. On the other hand, there are many adhering to their bearish position, ascribing the frequent rallies to technical conditions alone, and reiterating their opinions that until consumers of cottonseed oil show more willingness to take on supplies, a pronounced recovery in values is not likely.

Speculative conditions in the market have readjusted themselves in a more orderly way than had been anticipated by many. Dealings in the local future market have continued along practically the same lines as during the preceding week, with brokers credited as acting for the principal refining and speculative shorts conspicuous on the buying side. As little incentive was afforded for a renewal of bearish operations it is a logical assumption that most of the oil sold was in the nature of liquidation. Interests which

have been prominent by the dissemination of bullish literature at intervals, and affiliated concerns are not thought to have abandoned their stand entirely, but it seems as though they are less dogmatic in their views, seemingly less determined in their operations and apparently content with comparative steadiness to values, rather than excited upward movements, as have been freely predicted, but which have seldom materialized to an appreciable extent.

The realization, however, that there is still more or less merit to the long side of the market strengthens the impression that erratic fluctuations are to be prepared for, as concerning the intrinsic value of cottonseed oil during the late summer. Whether or not supplies are to be light, so as to enforce a higher level of quotations, obviously depends upon the volume of consuming trade which ostensibly has not been stimulated by developments during the week. Pure lard at the West has sagged during most of the time, that market reflecting the satisfactory progress of the principal feed-stuffs crops, and the large stocks of hog products on hand, although sight has not been lost of the strong control exerted over these available supplies.

Intermittently, it has been claimed that an improvement is impending in the grease situation which, it was stated, would be reflected in tallow, and may spread to the foreign markets, thereby increasing the interest of European concerns in cottonseed oil, but there has been no unanimity of opinion as to the extent and date of this revival of business.

The compound lard trade provokes no unusual comment, suggesting only conservatism, and the takings of cottonseed oil on the whole, not only from domestic quarters but also by foreigners, are indicative of a disposition on the part of users to purchase only small lots at a time, supplying their immediate requirements.

Of course, fundamental conditions are made healthy by this method of procedure, and unquestionably if a sudden inquiry of significant proportions should develop, the buying movement may have more influence on prices than many suppose, as it is quite evident that whatever bearishness prevails now is based mainly on the theory that consuming demand is deficient rather than that the outlook is for an excessive season-end carry-over.

Advocates of lower oil values had probably less encouragement from the weather developments over the South during the last week, but taken all in all, prospects are still good. The Government report promulgated during the week was subjected to a bullish construction. The area was given at 34,097,000 acres, representing a decrease of slightly over 7 per cent. The condition of the crop was placed at 80.4, or 3 under the ten year average. There had been several private crop estimates issued, which prepared the trade for a showing more favorable than the official figures, and the consensus of opinion was that the crop condition would be from 81 to 83, and that the curtailment in the area would amount to from 5 to 6 per cent. An advance

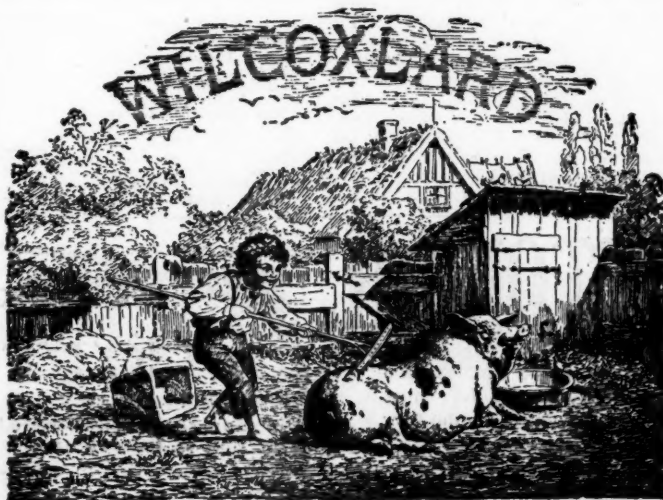
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of more than 1/4c. per pound was the reception accorded the document in the cotton market, and the trade did not seem inclined to lose sight of the fact that a critical period was still before the plant. Insect advices will probably be received from the Central West and parts of the East in the near future while at this time a period of clear and warm weather is desired over the sections east of the river. The most satisfactory reports are from Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, with some correspondents predicting record yields in many parts of those states. Deductions from this Government report can be variously construed, but on the basis of the condition claimed and the average yield per acre of the last ten years, a crop of from 13,200,000 bales to 13,500,000 is indicated.

Closing prices, Saturday, June 29, 1912.—Spot, \$6.82@6.80; July, \$6.81@6.82; August, \$6.93@6.95; September, \$7.06@7.08; October, \$6.95@6.96; November, \$6.40@6.44; December, \$6.37@6.39; January, \$6.37@6.40. Futures closed at 3 to 10 advance. Sales were: July, 1,100, \$6.84@6.74; August, 1,600, \$6.97@6.85; September, 1,800, \$7.09@7.02; October, 800, \$6.96@6.95; November, 200, \$6.44@6.42; December, 700, \$6.38@6.36; January, 1,200, \$6.39@6.36. Total sales, 7,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.75; off, \$6.40; reddish off, \$5.90@6.12; winter, \$6.75@7.75; summer, \$6.75@7.75; crude, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, July 1, 1912.—Spot, \$6.84@6.90; July, \$6.84@6.89; August, \$6.95@6.97; September, \$7.10@7.11; October, \$6.96@6.98; November, \$6.42@6.45; December, \$6.38@6.41; January, \$6.39@6.42. Futures closed at 1 to 4 advance. Sales were: July, 200, \$6.86; August, 100, \$6.94; September, 5,800, \$7.12@7.08; October, 1,400, \$7@6.98; November, 400, \$6.45@6.44; December, 200, \$6.41@6.39; January, 100, \$6.40. Total sales, 8,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.85; off, \$6.10@6.50; reddish off, \$5.85@6.15; winter, \$7@7.70; summer, \$6.90@7.75; crude, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 2, 1912.—

Spot, \$6.80@6.90; July, \$6.80@6.89; August, \$6.90@6.94; September, \$7.06@7.07; October, \$6.93@6.94; November, \$6.39@6.40; December, \$6.35@6.38; January, \$6.34@6.35. Futures closed at 3 to 5 decline. Sales were: July, 1,200, \$6.88@6.87; September, 5,100, \$7.13@7.06; October, 1,100, \$6.99@6.93; November, 100, \$6.40; December, 1,800, \$6.40@6.38; January, 400, \$6.38@6.35. Total sales, 9,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.40@6.80; off, \$6.10@6.60; reddish off, \$5.75@6.15; winter, \$6.80@7.00; summer, \$6.80@7.50; crude, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 3, 1912.—Spot, \$6.83@7; July, \$6.84@6.90; August, \$6.94@6.96; September, \$7.07@7.08; October, \$6.94@6.95; November, \$6.40@6.41; December, \$6.35@6.37; January, \$6.35@6.37. Sales were: July, 400, \$6.84@6.83; August, 800, \$6.95@6.91; September, 4,000, \$7.08@7.03; October, 1,900, \$6.95@6.91; November, 800, \$6.40@6.37; December, 2,000, \$6.37@6.34; January, 700, \$6.36@6.35. Total sales, 11,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.50@6.85; off, \$6@6.50; reddish off, \$5.80@6.20; winter, \$7@8; summer, \$7@8; crude, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to July 3, 1912, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

Ports.	From New York.			
	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.	
Aalesund, Norway	102	—	—	
Aarhus, Denmark	25	—	—	
Aberdeen, Scotland	453	350	—	
Acajutla, Salvador	8	246	180	
Accra, W. Africa	160	—	—	
Adalah Gold Coast Colony, N. W. Africa	6	—	—	
Alexandretta, Syria	18	—	—	
Alexandria, Egypt	37	5,207	1,368	
Algiers, Algeria	428	147	—	
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	537	127	—	
Amapola, Honduras	23	12	—	

Amsterdam, Holland	30	688	—
Ancona, Italy	2,950	1,874	—
Antigua, W. I.	30	154	—
Antilla, W. I.	50	—	—
Antofagasta, Chile	38	17	—
Antwerp, Belgium	6,073	3,347	—
Arendal, Norway	50	—	—
Arica, Chile	168	228	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	17	21	—
Auckland, N. Z.	804	182	—
Aux Cayes, Haiti	11	17	—
Azuza, W. I.	244	417	—
Bahia, Brazil	409	509	—
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	172	159	—
Barbados, W. I.	671	1,014	—
Barl, Italy	161	—	—
Beira, E. Africa	40	484	61
Belrut, Syria	24	925	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	50	—
Belgrade, Serbia	—	50	—
Bergen, Norway	22	2,239	705
Birkenhead, England	—	100	—
Bordeaux, France	1,891	2,245	—
Braila, Roumania	700	1,335	—
Bremen, Germany	1,707	60	—
Bristol, England	50	25	—
Buenos Aires, A. R.	21,294	12,123	—
Bukharest, Roumania	—	450	—
Caibarien, Cuba	9	11	—
Cairo, Egypt	465	104	—
Camaguey	24	—	—
Cape Haytian	9	—	—
Cape Town, Africa	224	1,895	3,577
Cardenas, Cuba	—	14	19
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	7
Carupano, Venezuela	—	—	10
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	290	—
Cavella	—	25	—
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	12	570	1,139
Ceara, Brazil	—	19	151
Christiania, Norway	60	6,028	1,825
Christiansund, Norway	—	100	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	187	258
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	5	—
Colon, Panama	—	2,084	2,501
Constantinople, Turkey	—	15,099	18,010
Constanta, Roumania	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	8,143	5,083
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	73	89
Cork, Ireland	—	400	1,250
Corral	—	407	—

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EXPORTERS**BROKERS**ORDERS SOLICITED
TO
BUY OR SELL**COTTON SEED OIL**
SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERYON THE NEW YORK
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR

WE ISSUE THE ONLY DAILY PRINTED MARKET LETTER ON COTTON SEED OIL IN THIS COUNTRY. SENT FREE OF CHARGE TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR

THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS. F.O.B. REFINERY
OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.

Cristobal, Panama	—	333	8	Port Barrios, C. A.	—	59	23	Havana, Cuba	—	2,332	529
Cueuta, Colombia	—	13	—	Port Limon, C. R.	—	240	644	Havre, France	—	3,915	1,500
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	92	65	Port Maria, W. I.	—	—	24	Hull, England	—	—	50
Danzig, Germany	—	30	—	Port Natal	—	8	—	Kingston, W. I.	—	100	—
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	1,740	1,028	Port of Spain, W. I.	4	15	75	Liverpool, England	—	23,887	3,090
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	239	441	Port Said, Egypt	—	500	461	London, England	—	14,986	9,737
Demerara, Br. Guiana	47	2,272	2,079	Porto Cortez, Honduras	—	14	—	Manchester, England	—	2,071	1,250
Dominica, W. I.	—	136	53	Preston, England	—	25	—	Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	35
Drontheim, Norway	—	210	375	Progreso, Mexico	—	40	68	Marseilles, France	—	5,800	1,600
Dublin, Ireland	128	3,581	2,075	Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	621	289	Naples, Italy	—	100	—
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	9	105	Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	460	4	Port Limon, C. R.	—	60	—
Dunkirk, France	—	—	250	Ravenna, Italy	—	2,353	1,935	Progreso, Mexico	—	815	2478
Falmouth, W. I.	—	—	12	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	3,716	7,733	Rotterdam, Holland	1,285	139,335	24,083
Fiume, Austria	—	925	300	Rodosta, A. R.	—	735	500	Stavanger, Norway	—	1,040	1,020
Frederickshald, Norway	—	105	—	Rosario, A. R.	—	696	19	Tampico, Mexico	—	430	300
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	9	Rotterdam, Holland	100	48,013	23,974	Trieste, Austria	—	320	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	6,695	4,575	St. Croix, W. I.	—	5	12	Venice, Italy	—	—	500
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	150	130	St. Johns, N. F.	—	154	134	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,555	706
Genoa, Italy	—	31,142	33,807	St. Kitts, W. I.	—	24	130				
Gibraltar, Spain	—	150	369	St. Thomas, W. I.	—	33	29				
Glasgow, Scotland	—	5,785	4,526	Salonica, Turkey	38	4,795	3,543	Total	1,495	249,386	71,689
Gonaves, Haiti	—	4	3	Sanchez, San Dom.	—	36	21				
Gothenberg, Sweden	306	2,677	1,375	San Domingo, San Dom.	151	1,903	47				
Grand Papo	—	26	—	Santiago, Chile	—	66	—				
Grenada, W. I.	—	83	7	Santiago, Cuba	—	745	880	Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,330	—
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	1,920	3,045	Santos, Brazil	372	2,115	133	Bremen, Germany	—	1,367	—
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	39	30	Savanna, Colombia	—	9	4	Genoa, Italy	—	50	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	9	Sekondi, Africa	—	9	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	3,068	—
Guaymas, Mexico	—	132	—	Serena, Chile	—	20	—	Havana, Cuba	—	130	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,132	3,010	Smyrna, Turkey	—	2,057	5,378	Manchester, England	—	—	500
Havana, Cuba	—	850	2,849	Southampton, England	—	1,063	1,475	Puerto, Mexico	—	—	300
Havre, France	284	9,925	5,745	Stavanger, Norway	—	1,005	25	Rotterdam, Holland	—	9,950	200
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	100	—	Stettin, Germany	—	778	700	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	4,610	6,902
Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	53	Stockholm, Sweden	—	1,011	46				
Horsens, Denmark	—	76	—	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	4,149	306	Total	21,505	7,902	
Hull, England	—	732	—	Sydney, Australia	—	—	60				
Iquique, Chile	—	124	367	Syracuse, Sicily	—	21	—				
Ismid	—	—	141	Tampico, Mexico	—	6	—	Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,200	—
Jacmel, Haiti	—	4	32	Tangier, Morocco	—	150	100	Bremen, Germany	—	55	—
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	11	Tonsberg, Norway	—	20	97	Bremerhaven, Germany	—	180	—
Jeremie, Haiti	—	4	25	Trichoud, Armenia	—	21,776	6,114	Constantia, Roumania	—	50	—
Kavalya, Turkey	—	—	—	Trieste, Austria	—	348	481	Constantinople, Turkey	25	3,151	2,000
Kingston, W. I.	9	4,149	2,949	Trinidad, Island of	—	19	50	Hamburg, Germany	—	—	425
Kobe, Japan	—	6	—	Tripoli, Tripoli	—	88	—	Havre, France	—	150	100
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	145	25	Tunaco, Columbia	—	721	—	Liverpool, England	—	225	200
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,950	3,125	Tunis, Algeria	—	425	—	London, England	—	425	—
Lagos, Nigeria	—	66	—	Valetta, Maltese Island	600	7,863	9,069	Malta, Island of	—	955	200
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	22	19	Valparaiso, Chile	—	—	67	Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	—
La Libertad, Salvador	—	4	30	Varna, Bulgaria	—	38,871	24,795	Total	25	8,196	2,925
La Paz, A. R.	—	101	43	Venice, Italy	—	315	486				
La Plata, A. R.	—	6	—	Wellington, N. Z.	—	215	177				
La Union, Salvador	—	25	7,428	Yokohama, Japan	—	16	33				
Leghorn, Italy	—	38	—	Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	47	—				
Leipzig, Germany	—	100	95								
Leith, Scotland	—	396	—								
Limon, C. R.	123	31,235	11,736								
Liverpool, England	—	5	—								
Loanda, Portuguese W. Africa	—	7,722	7,751								
London, England	—	601	2,607								
Lyttelton, N. Z.	—	474	115								
Macoris, San Dom.	—	3,062	3,612								
Malmö, Sweden	—	6,460	5,748								
Malta, Island of	—	9	—								
Manchester, England	—	—	15								
Manila, P. I.	—	26,047	15,945								
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	4,022	4,001								
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	82	102								
Marseilles, France	240	—	10								
Martinique, W. I.	—	323	108								
Massawa, Arabia	—	71	—								
Matanzas, W. I.	—	52	86								
Mauritius, W. I.	—	9,157	7,144								
Melbourne, Australia	—	7,206	6,255								
Mersina, Turkey	—	238	425								
Monrovia, Africa	—	19	24								
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	60	25								
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	2,001	288								
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	610	8								
Naples, Italy	33	44	11								
Newcastle, England	—	45	—								
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	325	—								
Nipe, Cuba	—	48	—								
Norrköping, Sweden	—	97	—								
Odessa, Russia	—	45	225								
Oran, Algeria	—	111	116								
Panama, Panama	—	398	252								
Panderna, Asia	—	—	—								
Para, Brazil	—	—	—								
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	—								
Pasto, Colombia	—	—	—								
Patras, Greece	—	—	—								
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	—								
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	—								
Piraeus, Greece	—	—	—								
Plantation	—	—	—								
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	—	—								
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	—	—								

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	60	11,385	2,685
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	275
Belfast, Ireland	—	380	125
Bremen, Germany	—	1,440	780
Bristol, England	—	50	—
Christiania, Norway	—	10,300	13,425
Colon, Panama	—	50	62
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	925	700
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	575
Dunkirk, France	—	—	200
Genoa, Italy	—	859	188
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,685	1,505
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,350	760
Hamburg, Germany	—	24,157	5,625

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	121	7,801
Liverpool, England	—	2,400	15
London, England	—	135	—
Manchester, England	—	300	—
Mexico (including overland)	1,133	49,890	50,825
Total	1,133	52,855	58,641

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,956	424,908	303,060
From New Orleans	1,495	249,386	71,689
From Galveston	—	21,505	7,902
From Baltimore	25	8,196	2,925
From Philadelphia	—	4,168	379
From Savannah	—	83,157	48,064
From Newport News	—	13,310	1,900
From Norfolk	—	32,072	5,500
From all other ports	1,133	52,855	58,641
Total	5,009	889,732	500,060

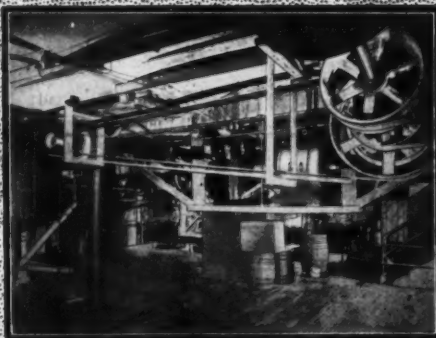
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ESTABLISHED 1878

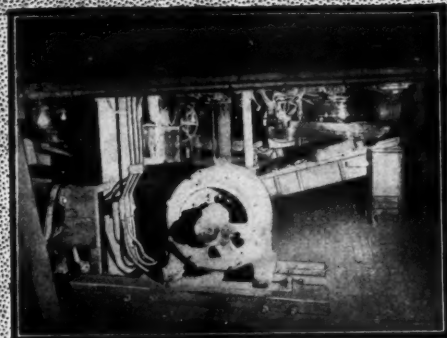
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.



G. E. Motor Driven
Vats.



G. E. Motor
Driven Soap
Powder Machines.



Dependable Power for the Soap Factory

Motors made by the General Electric Company are successfully operating practically every machine used in Swift & Company's Soap factory.

The illustrations show these applications which have been satisfactory in every particular, although the motors have been thickly covered with soap dust in the power room, and subjected to moisture in the vat rooms.

The intermittent character of the boxing and nailing machine work shows a large power cost saving with electric motor drive. No power is consumed when the machine is not producing, and the use of individual motors for each machine does away with line shaft friction losses, besides keeping each machine constantly at its maximum speed.



G. E. Motors on
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G. E. Motor Driven
Wrapping or
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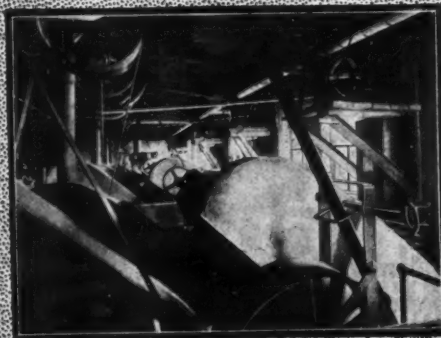
The General Electric Company has a motor for every soap factory machine, a controller for every motor and engineer specialists to apply them properly.

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Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

Principal Office, Schenectady, N. Y.

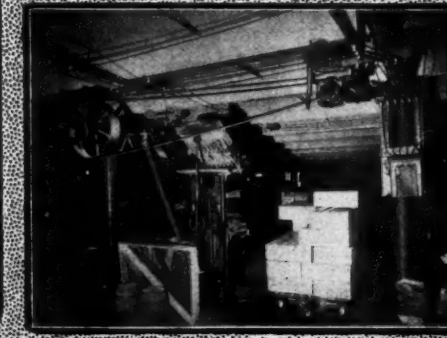
Sales Offices in all Large Cities



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3678



HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trading continues light and no sales of consequence are noted. Cattlemen claim a large falling off in north-western range cattle and packers claim that this will keep the market firm on Texas and Colorado steer hides. Packers are already talking up on July Colorados. Tanners are hoping that more grass-fed native steers will come on to the market that have been held on account of the high price of corn. The general tone of the market continues firm, but business is light this week. Native steers are firm but quiet on the basis of last sales at 17½¢. for May-June salting. No further trading has developed in old March salting since the 5,000 sale of these at 15¼¢., and most buyers' views for February-March are 15¢., and packers asking 15½¢. One packer is asking 17¾¢. for a few June salting on hand unsold, but 17½¢. is the top price now. Texas steers are firm and in fair inquiry. Prices are unchanged at 16½¢. for heavies, 16¼¢. for lights and 15½¢. for extremes, and the sale noted recently of 4,000 heavies alone from Southern points at 16½¢. were mostly of May and June salting, but included some April. Butt brands are quiet and unchanged at 15¾¢. for June salting as per last sales. Colorados are quiet but firm, and there is some inquiry. Last sales of June salting were at 15½¢., but packers claim to have declined bids of 15¾¢. for Julys ahead. Branded cows are well sold up, and offerings are small with last sales at 15½¢. Native cows are receiving less attention of late, and few sales are reported. The general reports showed some increase in the make of all weights of cows during June. Packers are now willing to sell July light cows at 16¾¢., but none of these has been moved as yet, and last sales of Junes were at 16½¢. Heavy cows are quiet at the same prices as lights. Native bulls are still dull and nominal around 12½¢. for back salting, and 14¢. asked for June forward. Branded bulls are also quiet and nominal at 11¼¢. at 12¼¢., as to salting, etc.

Later.—Packers talk strong, predicting a general revival in business. There are persistent rumors of bids of 15¢. still being declined for a large line of February-March native steers, and this may result in more trading in these. Bids of 17¼¢. declined for June native steers, with 17½¢. at 17¾¢. asked.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading is quiet again and tanners as a rule are not operating to any extent unless they can secure lots in accordance with their ideas. The tone of the market is strong for fresh butcher lots that are all short-haired and do not include shedders, but slow and easy for older lots even at low prices relatively. All tanners are disinclined to buy long-haired hides, but on the other hand Chicago dealers refuse to offer all short-haired as a rule, and are only inclined to sell mixed haired lots, as they must dispose of such long-haired stock as they have on hand. For this reason Chicago dealers who buy at outside points refuse to

make bids on long-haired hides. They might take in some long-haired at low prices along with mostly short-haired lots. Buffs are quiet, and there has not been much trading this week. Dealers claim that the local demand is keeping supplies from increasing here, but outside tanners report that they have received liberal offerings from the Chicago dealers at various prices according to hair, etc., mostly on the basis of 13½¢. for buffs running 35@40 per cent. short-haired. The market is nominally quoted at from 13¢. for practically all long hair up to 13¾¢. at 14¢. asked short hair. Heavy cows are also quiet at 13½¢. for 40@50 per cent. short-haired, and the range the same as buffs. Extremes vary widely in price, even more than buffs, with all long-haired stock offered down to 13¼¢., and last sales of all short hair ahead up to 15¢. Most lots quotable 14¼¢. at 14½¢. Heavy steers are quiet on the basis of 13½¢. for mostly medium-haired with some short hair. Bulls are also quiet, and prices on these range nominally from 11@11¾¢., as to hair, lots, etc.

Later.—Some sales are rumored at advances that are not given out, being possibly for all short-haired stock. Two small outside point dealers each sold car 25-lb. up hides, claimed 90 per cent. short-haired, at 13½¢. Chicago freight, and in one car calfskins were included at 17¾¢., and kips at 15¢. selected.

CALFSKINS.—The market rules steady, with dealers talking higher prices, but no trading of account as yet confirmed to establish a market. Most dealers are not offering Chicago cities, and those that are talk from 20@20½¢., but the market nominally is not considered quotable over 19½¢. at 20¢. Outside cities are not offered, as a rule, under 19½¢., and some held higher, but one car of 80 per cent. cities and 20 per cent. countries is offered at 19¼¢. Countries alone range from 18@18¾¢. Kips are in small supply, and range from 15¼¢. at 16½¢. for countries and cities. Light calf is unchanged at \$1.25@1.35. and deacons \$1.05@1.15.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is firm on late stock, but trading is quiet at present. Packer shearlings rule at 55@65¢., and still held up to 75¢. for some special stock and packer lambs are firm at 75@85¢. Outside city packer shearlings bring 50@60¢. for best lots, but lots with clips sell at considerably less. Country shearlings bring 25@40¢.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues firm with a good inquiry, but no further trading has developed. There are very light offerings, and the only lots on hand unsold are the last cargo of Bogotas, etc., and a few hundred Orinocos, and it is expected that these will be shortly taken at unchanged prices. The S. S. "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" has arrived with 443 Colombians and 1,416 Central Americans, etc., and the "Magdalena" arrived late with Bogotas, etc., and the "Alliance" with Central Americans. There has been another arrival of River Plates per the S. S. "Ventura de Larrinaga" consisting of 5,002 wet salted and 520 dry hides and 1,650 kips from Rosario, 1,987 wet salted hides from Buenos Ayres, and 15,289 wet salted hides from Montevideo. Different prices continue to range on River Plates, but there was one offering here today of all long-haired Buenos Ayres at 25¼¢.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No trading is noted in regular packer hides, but a car of

special weight Brooklyn smaller packer cows is reported sold at 14¢., which had been held at 14½¢. There are other offerings of smaller packer cows at 14½¢., but the kill of late has been small owing to the kosher meat boycott. Regular packer native steers are nominally unchanged at 17¢., and the make since the first of June has been small owing to the filling of orders on contracts for 6 ft. 4 in. to 6 ft. 8 in. made some time ago. There are not many offerings of branded. Bulls continue dull, and the best bid for back salting was 12¼¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet, and no business has been noted recently. Tanners are anxiously awaiting to see how the leather trade will open up next week, and as to how the leather market will result depends to a considerable extent how tanners will operate in the hide market. At present buyers are indifferent, and are not considering offerings of buffs, even lots mostly short-haired, at over 13½¢. selected. The last sale of Pennsylvania buffs noted yesterday at 13½¢. consisted of short-haired hides for delivery after July 15. There is an offering here from Cincinnati of 1,500 May and June extremes running about 25 per cent. seconds and partly long-haired at 14½¢., with bids of 14¼¢. solicited. There are some offerings here of Southern, consisting of all weights 25@60 lbs. from Georgia points at 12½¢. flat, but no counter bids are reported made on these at present. Some extremes are offered from Far South points at 12¾¢. flat, but more northern sections are held at 13@13¼¢. flat. Last sales of car lots of State cows were reported at 13¢. flat, but some offerings at this price are not taken. Small lots of States last sold 12½¢.; some held 12¾¢.

CALFSKINS.—Offerings are light, as most dealers were sold up to July 1. and are not offering July skins as yet. The market is steady and somewhat firmer in tone than a while ago. New York cities are nominal at \$1.70@1.72½. \$2.15@2.17½ and \$2.50@2.52½. Outside cities last sold at \$1.55, \$2 and \$2.35, and some are held at 2½¢.@5¢. more. Country skins rule at \$1.50, \$1.95 and \$2.25, with some little lots less and some choice lots held higher.

HORSE HIDES.—The market is quiet all around, and buyers are talking lower prices. Whole hides are quoted at \$4.20@4.25 for outside cities, \$4.10@4.15 for mixed cities and countries, and \$4 for all countries alone. One lot of good countries was reported offered at \$4 and not taken. Butts last sold at \$1.25 for good lots, and though some holders ask up to \$1.30, buyers claim they would not pay over \$1.25, and are talking down to \$1.20. One lot of regular 20-inch and up butts is reported sold from a Pennsylvania point at \$1.15½ apiece flat, figuring out \$1.22½ selected. Fronts dull at \$3.15 @3.20. Offerings at \$3.20 unsold.

European.

The situation is about the same as noted yesterday, and not much trading is noted. The sale given yesterday of Finland salted calfskins at \$1.35 consisted of a lot of 5,000 on spot half untrimmed, being 5¼ lbs. shipping and 5 3-10 lbs. New York weight.

Boston.

Trade quiet. Buffs 13½¢. at 13¾¢., and extremes 14½¢. at 14¾¢.; all short-haired 15¢. Southern steady, all weights 12@12½¢., extremes 12¾¢. at 13¼¢. flat.

We Buy Tallow, Grease, Bones, Hoofs, Fertilizer, Cracklings, etc.
Our Specialty: Horns and Shin Bones

M. K. PARKER & CO., 607-608-609 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, U.S.A.

Chicago Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending June 29, 1912, averaged 11.06c. per pound.

R. C. McClements, of the S. & S. Company's Sioux Falls branch, is businessing at headquarters in Chicago.

Specializing is the order of the day. The "calf trust" has been born in Kansas City. Soon we shall have a bone, blood and bung trust.

The Plankinton Packing Company had a \$1,000 fire last week, caused by an overheated electric motor setting fire to the woodwork in the cooling and storage rooms.

As usual, Packingtown is the first to comply with laws and ordinances. The advertising signs are disappearing from the "L" platforms along the Stock Yards route.

With the object of utilizing the waste from the extensive cattle barns near the distilleries at Peoria, Ill., and converting it into a fertilizer, Morris & Company are projecting a fertilizer plant at that point.

The twenty-five years connection of Jack Walters, general superintendent, and Frank Jones, yardmaster, with the Omaha Union Stock Yards, was the occasion for a banquet tendered them by the yards' crowd and their friends.

A fifty-cent fine was levied for sending candy under the inter-State commerce and pure food acts without pure food inspection. The fine would have been larger save for the

judicial discovery that sweetmeats are no product of the packinghouses.

We Chicagoans knew it all along, while others are catching on to it gradually. Richard Allen, head hog buyer for the S. & S. Company at Sioux Falls, is spending his vacation in Chicago, which is listed as the ideal summer resort all the way from the Cook to the Amundsen pole.

Railroads entering Chicago had the poorest tonnage in packinghouse products last week of any time within a month. The deliveries at Chicago were reduced 919,000 pounds from the previous week, and 2,220,000 pounds from last year, but were larger than 1910 or 1909. The feature was the loss of 1,095,000 pounds in lard, and 371,000 pounds in fresh meats for the week, while cured meats increased 547,000 pounds. Increases in fresh meats over last year were 881,000 pounds, and in lard 503,000 pounds, but cured meats were reduced 3,604,000 pounds. Shipments of pork products for the week were 561 cars, against 464 cars the previous week, and 592 cars last year.

Deliveries at Chicago, in pounds, for last week, with comparisons, the last three "000" being omitted, except in the totals, were as follows:

Week ending.	Cured meats.	Fresh meats.	Lard.	Total pounds.
June 29, 1912.	3,497	7,806	1,793	13,096,000
July 1, 1911.	7,101	6,925	1,290	15,316,000
July 2, 1910.	2,933	8,729	689	12,351,000
July 3, 1909.	2,460	6,309	774	9,543,000
July 4, 1908.	4,379	6,249	1,670	12,298,000
June 22, 1912.	2,950	8,177	2,888	14,015,000
June 15, 1912.	3,210	9,444	2,198	14,852,000
June 8, 1912.	2,987	8,999	2,290	14,276,000
June 1, 1912.	2,841	6,374	1,475	10,690,000

Delegates to the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the convention of the National Press Association, which was held in Chicago

last week, were guests of the packing interests at the Stock Yards. Upwards of 100 country editors viewed the great meat packing establishments. Luncheon was served at the Hotel Sherman at 11 a. m., and the party then proceeded to the Stock Yards, where the pork department of Armour & Company was visited. Later the editors inspected the beef and oleomargarine departments of Swift & Company. In the plant of Libby, McNeil & Libby the white enamel kitchens and canning departments were visited.

PICKLED SHEEP SKINS.

In talking with an extensive importer of sheepskins in the pickled state a hide and leather representative found that the large users in America are again turning their attention to our home skins, the markets abroad being so closely sold up that today's importations amount to little or nothing. American tanners, who have been the most successful producers of fine sheep leathers, have been using these foreign offerings for a long time in preference to our own ribby and cockley output, resulting in large accumulations of poor stuff at home and a stiff market abroad.

Large clear sheep skins of American kill have always been good sellers, but lambs have been piling up, especially ribs, blind ribs and cockle, until many of our pullers are almost desperate at the size of their accumulations.

Sheep leather has been a slow seller for several years, with values not following the advances of sole and upper leather, and this has made a hard fight for producers. The shoe trade is using less sheep each year and the dullness of the bag trade has been seriously felt. Sheep keeps popular with glove makers, but the demands of the public for good gloves at a popular price and the large growth of canvas in this line prohibits manufacturers from buying anything but the low-priced substances.

Good pickled stock today seems to have a better future, and in all probability prices will strengthen in the next few months during an active buying period. This condition is not expected to last, and the fall will probably again see a quiet market.

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
Designers of Packing Plants
Cold Storage and Warehouses

G. M. BRILL. F. A. LINDBERG. H. C. GARDNER.
BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants Cold Storage,
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1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

PRINTED PARCHMENT WRAPPERS

are the best advertisement for your business and you can't get anything so satisfactory as the PURITAN BRAND. Ask for samples.

THE WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT CO., Dayton, Ohio

Packers and Provision
Dealers Everywhere!
**Cut your Telegraph Expenses
in Two!**

Use and make your correspondents use
CROSS'S CODE

The only real up-to-date Provision Code
built by a provision man.

A. E. CROSS - Publisher
140 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

H. H. BRUNT

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Buyer and Seller

OF EVERY GRADE

Tallow, Grease, Soap Fats and Oils

Special Cotton Soap Oils

Glycerine Essential Oils Tankage

OSCAR F. MAYER & BRO.

PACKERS AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS

EDELWEISS
BRAND

SAUSAGE, HAMS, BACON AND LARD
SUMMER SAUSAGE OUR SPECIALTY
CHICAGO

Strongest, Purest, Best

You Want The Best

ANHYDROUS-AMMONIA



Publishers of
PURE PRODUCTS
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
for the food and beverage industries

SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS
A CENTRAL STATION FOR
MANUFACTURERS OF FOODS AND BEVERAGES

ANALYSIS AND TEST OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS A SPECIALTY
EXPERT TESTING FURNISHED. ADVICE GIVEN ON LABELING, ETC.
LARGE STAFF OF RESEARCH, ANALYTICAL, CONSULTING AND ENGINEERING CHEMISTS.
COMPLETE DEPARTMENT FOR TESTING THE MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES OF CANNERS,
PACKERS, BREWERS, BOTTLERS, DISTILLERS, WINE MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

CHEMISTS' BUILDING
50 EAST 41ST STREET

NEW YORK, Apr. 1st, 1912.

It is economical and is so
pure it reduces machine
wear to a minimum.

A test will prove all we
claim.

ORDER NOW

MORRIS & COMPANY

NEW YORK

35th St. and 11th Ave.

CHICAGO

U. S. Yards

Messrs. Morris & Co.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Date of analysis: Mar. 30, 1912.
Report #16493.

At the request of the NEW ENGLAND SELLING CO. we
have analyzed your ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, with the following results:

Non-condensable gases - - - 0.1 cc. per gram
Evaporation residue (water) 0.0063% by weight
Oils - - - - - Absent
Pyridine bases and coal
tar products - - - Absent

The results of the analysis show the ammonia to be
very pure, dry, free from oils, pyridine bases and coal tar pro-
ducts, and particularly free from non-basic gases. The amount
of these non-basic gases, 0.1 cc. per gram, is well below the
limits set by good authorities for the best commercial anhydrous
ammonia.

Our judgment is that your ammonia is well suited to
give excellent results in refrigeration practice.

Very respectfully,

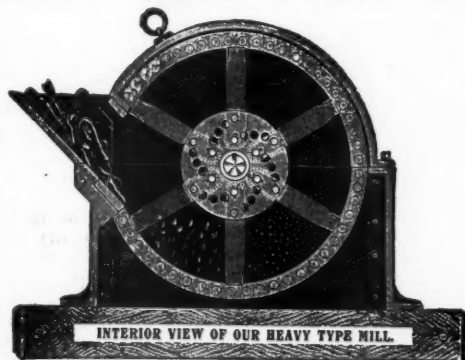
SCIENTIFIC STATION FOR PURE PRODUCTS,

Dr. Curdille Manager.

“EVERY
OUNCE
ENERGIZES”

WHY SELL YOUR TANKAGE and BONE UNGROUND?

GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL.

1,700 MACHINES NOW IN USE.

WILLIAMS GRINDER

WILL TURN YOUR MATERIAL OUT AT ITS
HIGHEST VALUE

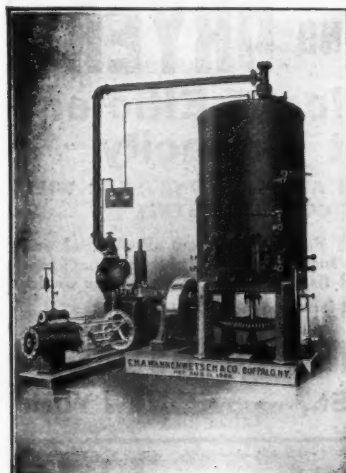
Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food

Manufactured and Licensed under 87 separate and distinct Patents

WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

WORKS: 2701 No. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO. GENERAL SALES OFFICE: Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 347 Monadnock Bldg.



WON ITS REPUTATION ON MERIT
THE ORIGINAL AND WELL KNOWN

WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM

SANITARY RENDERING AND DRYING APPARATUS
MANUFACTURED BY

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO.

INVENTORS AND SOLE OWNERS

DESIGNING AND CONSULTING
ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 24.....	18,596	2,571	41,243	18,223
Tuesday, June 25.....	3,230	4,382	19,348	18,410
Wednesday, June 26.....	18,656	2,948	32,281	26,037
Thursday, June 27.....	4,404	2,334	22,105	15,585
Friday, June 28.....	1,577	573	15,260	15,138
Saturday, June 29.....	151	28	7,002	7,300

Total last week.....	46,444	12,636	137,248	100,693
Previous week.....	52,805	14,488	117,858	87,423
Cor. week, 1911.....	57,561	11,492	132,024	87,654
Cor. week, 1910.....	43,218	11,974	112,570	77,559

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 24.....	4,857	65	6,014	71
Tuesday, June 25.....	1,291	17	1,776	1,031
Wednesday, June 26.....	5,474	143	3,559	248
Thursday, June 27.....	3,915	28	3,320	833
Friday, June 28.....	2,081	4	3,927	1,134
Saturday, June 29.....	144	2	1,817	110

Total last week.....	16,842	259	20,413	3,447
Previous week.....	16,614	169	15,748	2,690
Cor. week, 1911.....	26,465	409	26,555	6,294
Cor. week, 1910.....	19,947	551	9,049	12,870

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 29, 1912.....	1,281,656	4,064,987	2,411,014
Same period, 1911.....	1,364,344	3,706,900	2,153,687

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending June 29, 1912.....	527,000
Previous week.....	434,000
Year ago.....	501,000
Two years ago.....	427,000
Total year to date.....	13,085,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 29, 1912.....	129,300	405,600	190,300
Year ago.....	128,000	321,400	163,800
Week ago.....	152,200	399,000	178,400
Two years ago.....	107,100	322,600	106,300

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 29, 1912:			
Armour & Co.....	24,400		
Swift & Co.....	23,800		
S. & S. Co.....	15,900		
Morris & Co.....	9,000		
Ango-American.....	5,400		
Boyd-Lanham.....	4,900		
Hammond.....	6,400		
Western P. Co.....	5,400		
Roberts & Oake.....	3,500		
Miller & Hart.....	2,900		
Independent P. Co.....	5,400		
Brennan P. Co.....	3,500		
Others.....	7,700		
Totals.....	118,500		
Previous week.....	107,800		
1911.....	112,500		
1910.....	106,200		
Total year to date.....	3,214,900		
Same period last year.....	2,962,900		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$7.90	\$7.51	\$4.25	\$6.40
Previous week.....	8.09	7.48	4.35	6.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.40	3.70	6.60
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.50	9.25	4.00	7.70
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.60	7.75	4.30	7.90

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$8.50@9.05
Fair to good steers.....	6.50@8.50
Common to fair heifers.....	5.15@6.25
Inferior killers.....	3.75@5.00
Distillery steers.....	7.50@9.55
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	5.25@8.75
Good to choice cows.....	5.40@7.40
Canner bulls.....	2.25@3.25

Common to good calves.....	4.50@6.00
Good to choice vealers.....	7.25@8.50
Heavy calves.....	5.00@6.25
Feeding steers.....	5.75@7.00
Stockers.....	4.00@5.50
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@5.00
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.75
Inferior to good canners.....	2.75@3.00
Fair to choice heifers.....	5.50@8.50
Butcher bulls.....	4.50@5.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.25@5.00

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$7.40@7.50
Good to choice butchers.....	7.35@7.50
Fair to good heavy packing.....	7.25@7.35
Light mixed, 175 lbs. and up.....	7.20@7.35
Choice light, 170 to 200 lbs.....	7.30@7.47½
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under.....	5.50@6.75
Pigs, 100 to 140 lbs.....	6.65@7.10
Boars, according to weight.....	3.00@4.00
*Stags, 250 lbs. and over.....	7.65@8.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$5.25@6.00
Range yearlings.....	5.00@5.90
Spring lambs.....	7.00@7.75
Range lambs.....	7.25@7.75
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@5.25
Clipped wethers.....	4.25@5.00
Clipped ewes.....	4.00@4.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$18.55	\$18.62½	\$18.55	\$18.55
September.....	18.90	18.95	18.90	18.92½
October.....				18.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.82½	10.87½	10.82½	10.87½
September.....	11.05	11.07½	11.05	11.07½
October.....				11.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.47½	10.47½	10.45	10.47½
September.....	10.65	10.67½	10.65	10.67½
January.....				10.62½

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	18.67½	18.67½	18.37½	18.40
September.....	18.95	19.02½	18.80	18.90
October.....	18.90	18.92½	18.72½	18.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.85	10.90	10.80	10.80
September.....	11.07½	11.10	11.00	11.00
October.....	11.17½	11.17½	11.00	11.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.45	10.47½	10.37½	10.37½
September.....	10.65	10.67½	10.57½	10.57½
October.....				10.55

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	18.37½	18.42½	18.25	18.30
September.....	18.77½	18.85	18.72½	18.72½
October.....	18.77½	18.77½	18.55	18.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....			10.70	
September.....	10.97½	11.02½	10.90	10.92½
October.....	11.07½	11.10	10.97½	11.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.37½	10.37½	10.35	10.35
September.....	10.57½	10.60	10.50	10.52½
October.....	10.50	10.50	10.42½	10.45

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....			18.40	
September.....	18.80	18.82	18.70	18.82
October.....	18.67	18.75	18.60	18.75

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.67	10.75	10.67	10.75
September.....	10.90	10.97	10.87	10.95
October.....	10.97	11.05	10.95	11.02
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.32	10.40	10.30	10.40
September.....	10.57	10.60	10.52	10.60
October.....	10.50	10.52	10.42	10.50

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1912.

Holiday. No market.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1912.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	18.35	18.35	18.32½	18.32½
September.....	18.95	18.95	18.72½	18.77½
October.....	18.65	18.70	18.65	18.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....			10.70	
September.....	10.92½	10.90½	10.85	10.90
October.....	11.02½	11.02½	10.95	10.97½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	10.42½	10.45	10.37½	10.37½
September.....	10.90½	10.62½	10.52½	10.55
October.....				10.50

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

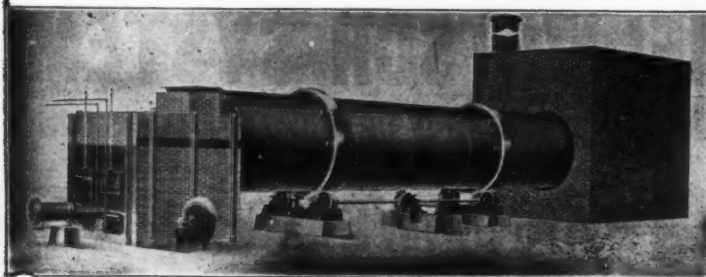
Native Rib Roast.....	20	@24
Native Sirloin Steaks.....		@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	14	@16
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	16	@18
Beef Stew.....		@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....		@15
Corned Rumps, Native.....		@15
Corned Flanks.....		@10
Round Steaks.....	20	@22
Round Roasts.....	18	@20
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....		@12½
Roiled Roast.....		@16
Lamb.		
Hind Quarters, fancy.....		@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....		@16
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@16
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....		@30
Chops, Frenched, each.....		@15
Mutton.		
Legs.....		@14
Stew.....		@10
Shoulders.....		@12½
Hind Quarters.....		@13
Fore Quarters.....		@12
Rib and Loin Chops.....		@22
Shoulder Chops.....		@15
Pork.		
Pork Loin.....		@16
Pork Chops.....		@18
Pork Shoulders.....		@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....		@30
Pork Butts.....		@14
Spare Ribs.....		@10
Hocks.....		@11
Pigs' Heads.....		@8
Leaf Lard.....		@14
Veal.		
Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	12	@14
Legs.....	16	@20
Breasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Cutlets.....	25	@28
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@20
Butchers' Offal.		
Suet.....		@8½
Tallow.....		@4½
Bones, per cwt.....		@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....		@18
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....		@65
Kips.....		@14

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers.....	13	@ 13%
Native steers, medium.....	12½	@ 13
Heifers, good.....	11	@ 11½
Cows.....	9½	@ 10½
Hind Quarters, choice.....		@ 10
Fore Quarters, choice.....		@ 10

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks.....	6½	@ 7½
Steer Chunks.....	9½	@ 10
Boneless Chunks.....		@ 9
Medium Plates.....		@ 7½
Steer Plates.....		@ 8
Cow Rounds.....	9	@ 11
Steer Rounds.....		@ 13½
Cow Loins.....	11	@ 16
Steer Loins, Heavy.....		@ 23½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....		@ 30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....		@ 28½
Strip Loins.....		@ 10
Sirloin Butts.....		@ 14
Shoulder Clods.....		@ 10½
Rolls.....		@ 12
Rump Butts.....	10	@ 12½
Trimnings.....		@ 7
Shank.....		@ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....		@ 8½
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....		@ 14
Steer Ribs, Light.....		@ 19½
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....		@ 16
Loin Ends, steer, native.....		@ 14
Loin Ends, cow.....		@ 8
Hanging Tenderloins.....		@ 13
Flank Steak.....		@ 13
Hind Shanks.....		@ 4½

Beef Offal.

Brains, each.....		@ 6
Hearts.....	6	@ 6½
Tongues.....	13	@ 14
Sweetbreads.....	20	@ 22
Ox Tail, per lb.....	5	@ 5½
Fresh Tripe, plain.....		@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....		@ 5½
Brains.....		@ 6
Kidneys, each.....		@ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	9½	@ 10½
Light Carcass.....	10½	@ 11
Good Carcass.....		@ 13
Good Saddles.....		@ 15
Medium Racks.....		@ 11
Good Racks.....		@ 12

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....		@ 4
Sweetbreads.....	35	@ 50
Plucks.....	30	@ 40
Heads, each.....	15	@ 20

Lambs.

Good Caul.....		@ 14
Round Dressed Lambs.....		@ 16½
Saddles, Caul.....		@ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks.....		@ 12
Caul Lamb Racks.....		@ 11
R. D. Lamb Sals.....		@ 18
Lamb Fries, per pair.....		@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each.....		@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....		@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....		@ 9
Good Sheep.....		@ 10
Medium Saddles.....		@ 11½
Good Saddles.....		@ 12
Good Racks.....		@ 8½
Medium Racks.....		@ 8
Mutton Butts.....		@ 12
Mutton Loins.....		@ 13
Mutton Stew.....		@ 7
Sheep Tongues, each.....		@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each.....		@ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	10%	@ 11½
Pork Loins.....		@ 12½
Leaf Lard.....		@ 10½
Tenderloins.....		@ 20
Spare Ribs.....		@ 6½
Butts.....	10	@ 10½
Hocks.....		@ 7
Trimnings.....		@ 7
Extra Lean Trimnings.....		@ 8
Tails.....		@ 6
Snouts.....		@ 4
Pigs' Feet.....		@ 3½
Pigs' Heads.....		@ 5
Blade Bones.....		@ 7
Blade Meat.....		@ 8½
Cheek Meat.....		@ 2½
Hog livers, per lb.....		@ 2½
Neck Bones.....		@ 2½
Skinless Shoulders.....		@ 10½
Pork Hearts.....		@ 6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....		@ 4
Pork Tongues.....	10	@ 11
Slip Bones.....		@ 5
Tail Bones.....	6	@ 6½
Brains.....		@ 10
Backfat.....		@ 14½
Hams.....		@ 10½
Calas.....		@ 14
Bellics.....		@ 14
Shoulders.....		@ 10½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....		@ 9
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....		@ 9

Choice Bologna.....	@ 11
Viennas.....	@ 11
Frankfurters.....	@ 11
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	@ 9
Tongue.....	@ 11½
Minced Sausage.....	@ 12½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	@ 14½
New England Sausage.....	@ 14½
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 14½
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 14½
Berliner Sausage.....	@ 12½
Boneless Butts in casings.....	@ 20
Oxford Butts in casings.....	@ 19
Polish Sausage.....	@ 11
Garlic Sausage.....	@ 12½
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@ 15
Farm Sausage.....	@ 9½
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 10
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 8½
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	@ 13½
Hams, Bologna.....	

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry.....	@ 23½
German Salami, Medium Dry.....	@ 21½
Italian Salami.....	@ 25½
Holsteiner.....	@ 15½
Mettwurst, New.....	@ 18½
Farmer.....	@ 21
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.....	

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50.....	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20.....	4.50
Bologna, 1-50.....	4.50
Bologna, 2-20.....	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20.....	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$9.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	24.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.80
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	3.40
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	12.50
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case.....	29.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	6.25
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box.....	11.50
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box.....	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.50 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@—
Plate Beef.....	@—
Prime Mess Beef.....	@—
Extra Mess Beef.....	@—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@—
Rump Butts.....	@ 15.00
Mess Pork, new.....	@ 19.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 21.00
Family Back Pork.....	@ 22.50
Bean Pork.....	@ 15.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 12½
Pure lard.....	@ 17½
Lard, substitutes, tes.....	@ 9½
Lard, compound.....	@ 9½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 5
Barrels, ½ c. over tierces; half barrels, ¾ c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., ½ to 1 c. over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-cago.....	15½ @ 19½
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼ c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 12½
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 12½
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 20 avg.....	@ 12½
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 10½
Regular Plates.....	@ 10½
Short Clears.....	@ 12
Butts.....	@ 9½
Bacon meats, ½ c. to 1 c. more.....	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 15½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 15½
Skinless Hams.....	@ 10½
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	@ 10½
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 10½
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 22½
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	@ 15
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@ 15
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@ 18
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 21
Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 19
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 17
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@ 23
Regular Rolled Hams.....	@ 23½
Smoked Rolled Hams.....	@ 15½
Bolled Calas.....	@ 25½
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 16½
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 17
Export Rounds.....	@ 23
Middles, per set.....	@ 85½
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 18½
Beef weasands.....	@ 7½
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 30
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@—
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 70
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, export.....	@—
Hog bungs, large mediums.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 7
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 90
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 3½

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.50 @ 2.55
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.35 @ 2.40
Concentrated tankage.....	2.15 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%.....	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%.....	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%.....	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	@ 2.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 30%.....	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	@ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	23.00 @ 24.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.....	250.00 @ 300.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	27.50 @ 28.50
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	33.00 @ 38.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	63.00 @ 67.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton.....	@ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	27.50 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 10.75
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 10.10
Leaf.....	@ 10
Compound.....	8½ @ 8½
Neutral lard.....	11½ @ 11½

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	11 @ 13½
Oleo No. 2.....	12 @ 12½
Mutton.....	@ 12½
Tallow.....	7½ @ 8
Grease, yellow.....	5½ @ 5½
Grease, A white.....	6½ @ 6½

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces.....	50 @ 84
Extra lard oil.....	56 @ 67
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	58 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil.....	53 @ 53
No. 2 lard oil.....	50 @ 52
Oleo oil, extra.....	12 @ 12½
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	11½ @ 11½
Oleo stock.....	11½ @ 12
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	68 @ 68
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.....	61 @ 62
Corn oil, loose.....	@ 5.50
Horse oil.....	6½ @ 7½

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7½ @ 8
Prime city.....	7½ @ 7½
No. 1 Country.....	6½ @ 6½
Packers' Prime.....	6½ @ 7
Packers' No. 1.....	6½ @ 6½
Packers' No. 2.....	5½ @ 5½
Renderers' No. 1.....	6½ @ 6½

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6½ @ 6½
White, "A".....	6½ @ 6½
White, "B".....	5½ @ 6
Bone.....	5½ @ 5½
Crackling.....	5 @ 5½
House.....	5½ @ 5½
Yellow.....	5½ @ 5½
Brown.....	4½ @ 5
Glue stock.....	5½ @ 5½
Garbage grease.....	nom @ 4½
Glycerine, C. P.....	@ 19
Glycerine, dynamite.....	18 @ 18½
Glycerine, crude soap.....	12 @ 12½
Glycerine, candle.....	14 @ 14½

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	51 @ 51½
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	48 @ 49
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.....	2½ @ 2½
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.....	1.10 @ 1.20

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	87 @ 90
Oak pork barrels.....	1.00 @ 1.05
Lard tierces.....	1.40 @ 1.42

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4½ @ 6
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 @ 7½
Borax.....	3½ @ 4½
Sugar—	
White, clarified.....	@ 5½
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 5½
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 5
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Wichitan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	\$2.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	\$2.75
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2x @ 3x.....	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 3.

Monday's run of cattle was rather liberal for the time of year, actual receipts being 20,661 head, and while the cattle from 9c. up ruled fully steady, and, in fact, showed some strength on the choicest grades, top of the market being \$9.65, other kinds were weak and lower, steers selling from 8@9c., showing 10@15c. decline, while everything under 8c. per lb. showed 15@25c. per cwt. loss from last week's closing prices, as the cheaper grades come into competition with the rather liberal receipts of Southwestern grass cattle that are coming freely to the other market. Choice fat 1,250@1,600-lb. steers sold at \$9.25@9.65; good fat 1,200@1,400-lb. from \$8.60@9.10, with 1,000@1,200-lb. steers of the same description, \$8.40@9; choice yearlings from \$8.50@9.10; fair to good yearlings, \$7.50@8.25; medium fat, 1,100@1,200-lb. steers, \$7.75@8.25; fair fat, 1,000@1,150-lb. at \$6.75@7.50, and common fat, 850@1,000-lb. steers, \$5.75@6.50. Tuesday's run of 3,800 cattle met with a slow and sluggish demand, trade being weak, and if anything a little weaker than Monday's prices, although no great depreciation from Monday's level of values was shown, and a clearance was made in reasonable season at prices that were not quotably different from the opening day of the week.

Wednesday's run of cattle was very light, receipts being estimated at 10,000 head, and while a few prime beefs sold strong and a little higher, \$9.70 being paid for one load, everything under \$8.75@9 ruled very slow and, if anything, a little lower than Monday, thus bearing out our prediction a week ago. Prime beefs are gradually working a little higher and "top notchers" bid fair to reach the 10c. mark. Medium to good steers have been on such an attractive basis as to induce free liquidation and a downward revision of prices on those grades has been the result. Cheap killers and grassy steers have also suffered a decline because of the free movement of the grass-fat cattle from the Southwest to the other markets, and, while the period of high prices will be long-lived, yet the near future of the trade indicates a still wider range in values, with a downward tendency on everything but the better grades of corn-fed cattle.

The trade on cows and heifers has been sluggish and draggy this week, in fact, is a little easier than last week's closing prices on everything except the good to choice grades, which in some cases have shown a little strength. The bull trade shows 15@25c. per cwt. decline from a week ago, but the calf market is not quotably changed. There is nothing that indicates any permanent rise in the near future; in fact, a downward tendency of the market is expected on everything but the best grades of corn-fed cows and heifers.

The inferior quality of some of the arrivals made hog prices look a little lower Tuesday than they have been any time this season, but it was only the poorer grades that sold any lower than the previous low spot. There have been a good many loads running largely to titty sows here the past few days, the demand for which have been rather restricted. Wednesday, with a run of 18,000 trade, ruled strong, bulk of the fair to good butchers selling \$7.45@7.50, with prime ones up to \$7.55. Good light are in better demand lately, fair to good kinds going at \$7.40@7.50. Mixed packing grades,

that is, loads running largely to titty sows selling at \$7.10@7.25; rough sows, even though pretty fat going at \$6.85@7 in small bunches. Practically no demand for thin sows and buyers insist on throwing them out. Anything on the thin order has to go at a discount of 50c.@\$1 per cwt. under the fat sows. Pigs in pretty good demand and selling at 6@7c. per pound if in good condition. The situation continues unchanged except that the strengthening in values that we have been looking for is longer coming than we expected it would be.

Following a decline of \$1.25 per cwt. on spring lambs last week the market has strengthened just a little during the past two days, and while the advance since the opening of the week has been moderate the trade occupies a more healthy condition. With values holding to the present level packers are able to show a profit, which has a stimulating effect upon the trade. Indications point to but little change in the near future. Scattering consignments from the Northwest range continue to land each week, and by the middle of the present month the Western season will be well under way. There is a growing demand for feeding sheep and lambs, as well as good stock ewes, with moderate supplies of these varieties to fill orders. Prevailing quotations follow: Natives—Fat wethers, \$4.75@5; good to choice ewes, \$4@4.25; poor to common ewes, \$3@3.50; culls, \$2@2.75; fair to best yearlings, \$6@7; poor to common yearlings, \$4@5; good to choice spring lambs, \$7.25@7.75; poor to medium springers, \$6@7; cull springers, \$4@5. Westerns—Fat wethers, \$4.75@5; fat ewes, \$3.85@4.25; fair to best yearlings, \$5.50@6; fair to best lambs, \$7@7.75; feeding lambs, \$5.25@5.75; feeding yearlings, \$4.25@4.60; feeding wethers, \$3.75@4.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, July 2.

The feature of the cattle market of late has been the growing spread in prices between the good to choice beefs and the common to fair kinds. The best, long fed, dry lot, cattle are selling higher than ever, while there has been a decline of fully a quarter on the short fed and more or less grassy grades, so that the range of prices is very wide, from \$6 to \$9.25. Most of the fair to pretty good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefs are selling at \$7.90@8.60. Cows and heifers have shown the same tendency, with practically a \$3@7 range, and the bulk of the butcher stock at \$4.40@5.40. Veal calves are unchanged at \$4@7.75, and bulls, stags, etc., unevenly lower at \$4@6.50. Receipts for the month of June were 43,500 head, the smallest June receipts in sixteen years, and indications are that July receipts will also fall far short of recent years.

Receipts of hogs have been running pretty heavy of late, and the trend of prices has been downward, the decline since a week ago amounting to about 10@15c. Quality continues fair and the average weight for July was 234 lbs., 1 lb. heavier than in May, but 11 lbs. lighter than in June, 1911. Packers as well as outside buyers are beginning to favor the lighter weights, and they are now commanding a slight premium, although the range of prices is narrow and quality rather than weight determines the price. With 19,000 hogs here today, the market was 5@10c. lower. Tops brought \$7.30 as against \$7.55 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.15@7.25, as against \$7.30@7.45 a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has been rather erratic, as supplies have been of moderate proportions, and of a very varied character. Desirable offerings have sold to good advantage, as they have been scarce, but the grassy and unfinished grades have been uneven and unsatisfactory sellers, as there has been no demand for feeding account. Spring lambs are quoted at \$7.25@8.25; fed lambs, shorn, \$6@7.50; yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; wethers, \$4.50@4.85, and ewes, \$3.75@4.60.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 2.

Cattle supplies are tapering down to holiday proportions as the Fourth approaches. Run today 7,000 head, including 2,000 Southwesterns. Quarantine shippers quit this week for another reason, namely, the big cut in prices on medium to common grassers last week. Finished natives bring \$9@9.55 here this week, several lots at the top figure, which is a little better than last week. From \$9 down weakness sets in, and the low grades are off 25c. in the two days, yesterday and today. Kansas pastures are turning out cattle now, and with the liberal number of cattle in Oklahoma pastures now available, buyers are able to take a breathing spell, with plenty of beef in sight for urgent needs. But the market is not going to be a simple matter for the buyers to manage, as owners are conscious of their advantage, and are not likely to throw it away by a stampede. Greenwood County steers, considered the best wintered grass cattle that come to this market, are selling this week at \$8@8.50 for best, middle grades of native grass steers at \$7@7.75, best quarantine grassers \$6.25@7, medium and light steers \$4.75@6, grass cows \$3.75@4.75, best fed cows \$5.75@7, bulls \$3.75@5.50, stockers and feeders \$4.25@6.75.

Hog supply today is 12,000 head, market 10c. lower, sometimes more. Chicago had a big run yesterday, and a good many hogs were carried over, because of unsatisfactory bids. That weakened the situation today, giving buyers the whip hand. Top today here was \$7.55, paid early by some hopeful speculators, but packers bought theirs at a range of \$7.30@7.45.

Sheep and lambs were the recipients of a broadside of all the guns of the enemy yesterday, prices off 25@50c. The opening was weak today, but things firmed up a little, spring lambs at \$7.50@7.75 for best, about like yesterday, range yearlings up to \$5.50, wethers \$4.60, native ewes around \$3.75.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,457	10,419	3,444
Fowler	2,675	....	2,022
S. & S.	3,610	6,875	3,397
Swift	5,417	7,988	4,929
Cudahy	3,602	4,175	8,476
Morris & Co.	4,034	5,805	3,023
Butchers	287	316	111
Total	24,082	35,678	25,402

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 1, 1912.

	Beesves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,820	5,833	375	10,124
Jersey City	2,842	3,494	39,328	10,487
Central Union	2,645	856	14,239	—
Scattering	—	128	62	4,425
Lehigh Valley	2,635	418	1,322	—
Totals	10,582	10,749	55,325	25,036
Totals last week	9,770	9,790	50,938	30,082

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

No exports.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 5.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.90; Middle West, \$10.50@10.60; city steam, 10½c.; refined, Continent, \$11; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound, 8½@8¾c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 5.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 70 fr.; edible, 93 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 85 fr.; edible, 105 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 66 fr.; edible, 92 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 5.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 122s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, 92s. 9d.; shoulders, 44s. 6d.@47s.; hams, 56s. @60s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 58s. 6d.; long clear, 58s.; bellies, 57s. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 34s. 6d. Turpentine, 33s. 7½d. Rosin, common, 16s. 3d. Lard, spot prime, 53s. American refined in pails, 54s.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 52s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), 52½ marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 62s. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s.@35s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and a little easier for contracts. Spot demand is quiet and of moderate proportions.

Tallow.

The market continues quiet and nominally steady. Offerings are not large. Demand is slow.

Stearine.

The market shows but little change. Trading continues small and buyers and sellers are apart.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was active, with the market firmer. There was more general buying, influenced by the cotton crop report.

Market closed barely steady with evidence of profit-taking by early buyers. Sales, 18,600 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.83@7. Crude, nominal. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$6.86 @6.90; August, \$6.93@6.95; September, \$7.08 @7.09; October, \$6.93@6.95; November, \$6.39 @6.41; December, \$6.35@6.37; January, \$6.35 @6.36; good off oil, \$6.40@6.85; off oil, \$6 @6.50; red off oil, \$5.75@6.20; winter oil, \$7 @7.75; summer white, \$7@7.75.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 5.—Hog market steady, 5c. higher; bulk of prices, \$7.25@7.50; mixed and butchers', \$7@7.55; heavy, \$6.90@7.57½. Yorkers, \$7.45@7.10; pigs, \$5.25@6.80. Cattle market steady. Beeves, \$5.75@9.70; cows and heifers, \$2.70@8.25. Texas steers, \$5.80@7.40; stockers and feeders, \$4@6.95; Westerns, \$6.25@7.70. Sheep market generally 10c. higher. Native \$3.10@5.20. Western, \$3.40@5.25; yearlings, \$4.25@6.70; lambs, \$3.75@8.

Kansas City, July 5.—Hogs steady, at \$6.65@7.55.

Sioux City, July 5.—Hogs 5@10c. higher, at \$7.10@7.30.

South Omaha, July 5.—Hogs 5c. higher, at \$7.05@7.30.

St. Joseph, July 5.—Hogs steady, at \$7.15 @7.50.

Indianapolis, July 5.—Hogs steady, at \$7.35@7.70.

St. Paul, July 5.—Hogs steady at \$7@7.25.

Cleveland, July 5.—Hogs strong, at \$7.75. Buffalo, July 5.—Market opened with 8,000 hogs on sale; market steady, at \$7.70@7.90.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1912.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	130	7,002	6,000
Kansas City	200	3,928	600
Omaha	600	11,914	
St. Louis	100	5,115	500
St. Joseph	100	2,600	400
Sioux City	200	11,000	100
St. Paul	200	1,700	100
Oklahoma City		200	
Fort Worth	200	200	
Peoria		700	
Milwaukee		2,441	
Denver	400	200	
Louisville			4,297
Indianapolis	400	700	
Pittsburgh	200	4,200	1,500
Cincinnati	175	735	1,997
Cleveland	160	1,500	1,000
Buffalo	300	4,000	1,600
New York	682	1,845	9,430

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1912.

Chicago	20,661	42,427	22,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,207	4,600
Omaha	2,700	8,000	6,000
St. Louis	5,863	7,600	11,385
St. Joseph	2,100	7,300	600
Sioux City	1,800	7,000	100
St. Paul	2,200	2,600	700
Oklahoma City	700	600	
Fort Worth	4,800	800	1,000
Peoria		1,700	
Milwaukee		2,770	
Toledo		1,200	
Louisville			10,206
Indianapolis	500	2,500	
Pittsburgh	2,900	5,500	10,000
Cincinnati	2,047	3,251	1,958
Cleveland	700	3,000	1,000
Buffalo	5,000	16,800	10,000
New York	3,633	17,515	21,830

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1912.

Chicago	3,800	22,013	19,000
Kansas City	8,700	13,782	6,700
Omaha	3,000	18,700	4,000
St. Louis	6,051	12,573	8,628
St. Joseph	2,100	9,500	1,600
Sioux City	1,500	11,500	
St. Paul	200	400	1,300
Fort Worth	2,200	300	800
Peoria		1,400	
Milwaukee		3,901	
Louisville			1,731
Indianapolis		10,000	
Cincinnati	307	3,454	3,400
Buffalo	900	4,000	2,800
New York	740	2,168	7,197

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1912.

Chicago	7,500	18,000	10,000
Kansas City	4,000	11,000	2,000
Omaha	650	13,600	2,300
St. Louis	3,504	10,643	2,785
St. Joseph	500	6,000	800
Sioux City	200	10,500	200
St. Paul	1,000	2,300	300
Fort Worth	1,500	1,000	
Peoria		1,900	
Milwaukee		11,893	
Louisville			5,380
Indianapolis		10,000	
Pittsburgh		2,800	
Cincinnati	1,265	4,013	1,679
Buffalo	450	2,800	1,500
New York	1,965	6,006	6,589

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1912.

Holiday. No market.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1912.

Chicago	2,000	15,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,300	3,000	2,000
Omaha	1,200	4,200	2,700
St. Louis	3,000	12,000	1,000
St. Joseph	400	3,500	200
Sioux City	300	2,500	
Fort Worth	1,200	400	100
St. Paul	100	500	

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 29, 1912:

CATTLE.

Chicago	29,602
Kansas City	24,052
Omaha	10,383
St. Joseph	7,132
Cudahy	666
Sioux City	4,636
New York and Jersey City	10,582
Fort Worth	14,251
Philadelphia	3,898
Pittsburgh	2,500
Denver	1,473

HOGS.

Chicago	116,835
Kansas City	35,678
Omaha	67,247
St. Joseph	49,350
Cudahy	15,402
Sioux City	21,576
Ottumwa	11,940
Cedar Rapids	11,953
New York and Jersey City	25,036
Fort Worth	1,209
Philadelphia	4,096
Pittsburgh	17,000
Denver	4,135

SHEEP.

Chicago	90,173
Kansas City	25,402
Omaha	12,897
St. Joseph	14,857
Cudahy	323
Sioux City	1,701
New York and Jersey City	55,325
Fort Worth	3,902
Philadelphia	10,165
Pittsburgh	15,000
Denver	335

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, July 3, 1912.—Since our last report the market was fairly active, both as to volume of business and price changes. Surrounding conditions were considerably mixed all week. In face of heavy tenders the market for July oil advanced. This fact brought in considerable short covering and buying for consumers. The easing off in the grain and provision market caused the market to react downwards again, but the reaction was only short lived, as the firmness displayed in the spot month acted as a check on the balance of the list. Attempts were repeatedly made to force the market down, but same was met with little success, as values quickly responded on the slightest let-up in selling. Another attempt to carry the market down was again made today. The bullish census report, however, put a stop to the selling, and later, on only light buying, the market advanced again to within a very few points of the high levels of the week.

The domestic consuming trade was fairly active during the early part of the week. Towards the close buyers again began to withdraw. This class of trade should become more active towards the middle of the month. The foreign market showed absolutely no interest at all in American cotton oil during the week.

The crude markets were quiet, with trading again confined to remnant tanks. The holdings of crude again appear to be very nearly cleared up. Estimates of the holdings of Southeast is 30 to 50 tanks of the Valley, 20 to 25 tanks, and Texas 25 to 30 tanks, the total amount being so small as to have no further bearing on the situation. Offerings of new crop crude, however, have been considerable all week, principally for Texas accounts. The market at the close of the week looks strong, and higher prices can be looked for during the coming week.

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 1, 1912.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.
New York	—	—
Boston	555	—
Montreal	350	—
Totals from all ports	905	—
Totals from all ports last week	898	92

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Retail Section

AFTER NEW ORLEANS BUTCHERS

President Dowling, of the Louisiana State Board of Health, has issued a warning to all retail meat dealers of New Orleans, as well as other cities of the state, that meat markets must be screened at once. Whether privately owned or the property of the city, the screens must be put up.

Printed notices have been prepared and they will be served on all stall keepers in all of the thirty-odd markets of the city. The informations will demand, in addition to the screening, that provisions of the sanitary code relative to the condition of utensils, refrigerators and other equipment be observed. And the general sanitary arrangements of the markets must be cared for. Dr. Dowling announces that failure to comply with the demands of the board within ten days will be followed by prosecutions.

The notice has stirred up great agitation among New Orleans butchers, who believe they are being discriminated against. Their cause has been taken up by Mayor Behrman of New Orleans, who declares that they need not comply with the regulations, and that if anybody is to be arrested, he defies the State Health Board to arrest him and the members of the New Orleans City Council. He declares that if the butchers are driven from the public markets he will suspend the law and grant them private permits to sell meat elsewhere.

"I take this stand on emergency grounds, and if Dr. Dowling wants to close up every public market in this city he must accept the responsibility if there is a meat famine," says Mayor Behrman. "The city can not do the impossible, and I consider Dr. Dowling's orders very unreasonable in reference to screening. The city has this year spent \$100,000 for the new Dryades Market, and in giving the contract for the screening of the meat section of French Market and the city can not spend one dollar more in 1912 on markets. I shall stand with the butchers or stall keepers and if Dr. Dowling wants to arrest anyone let him arrest me, and we shall contest this subject to the very last court in the land. This is my ultimatum."

In discussing the merits of the question a New Orleans newspaper says:

Desirable as thoroughly sanitized markets may be, Dr. Dowling's peremptory order to the butchers to screen their stalls within ten days or go to jail lacks the elements of a square deal. If all of a sudden we must have screened markets and somebody must go to jail if they are not forthcoming, then the Doctor ought to see that the Mayor and the Council and not the butchers are made horrible examples of.

The markets are owned, controlled and operated by the city. The butchers are merely its tenants. If the health of the community demands that they be screened it is obviously the duty of the head of the health board to see that the owner and not the tenant is held responsible.

Last year the same proposition came up in another form. An ordinance introduced in the Council proposed to compel the butchers to screen. But it was very properly pointed out that since the city monopolized the ownership and control of the markets, forbidding

modern private markets except in isolated sections, it was the city's duty to put its property, which it forced the butchers to rent, in proper sanitary condition, and the ordinance was defeated with the approval of the public.

The city having acknowledged its responsibility, it would be a rank injustice now for the health authorities, merely because they possess the arbitrary power, to shift that responsibility to the tenants under penalty of fine and imprisonment if they do not instantly obey.

If it were feasible to screen the stalls, the health authorities might be justified in insisting that the city should undertake the task at once. But it is not feasible, without very great inconvenience to the butchers and the public, and all that can be hoped for is that each ancient structure may ultimately be screened as a whole.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

E. L. Chase, provision dealer at Cambridge, Mass., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by G. A. Hathorne, J. A. Hammill and others.

J. Peterson has purchased the meat market of J. M. Weislogel at Scandia, Kan.

E. Mitchell has engaged in the meat business at Salina, Kan.

B. A. Barnes has purchased J. E. Hardesty's interest in the city meat market at Pratt, Kan.

Crotzer & Bolender have engaged in the meat business at Freeport, Ill.

G. Unruh has purchased the meat market of J. W. Owens at Niles, Ind.

J. Abrams has purchased the Boston Meat Market at Fort Dodge, Ia.

F. L. Dixon has opened a new meat market at Hooker, Okla.

F. Koehler will engage in the meat business at Thebes, Ill.

Moore & McCabe have opened a meat market at Tulsa, Okla.

Lou Cater has purchased the Noble street market at Anniston, Ala.

H. Hill has sold his meat market at Kinsey, Kan.

E. Mitchell will engage in the meat business at Salina, Kan.

C. C. Startzman has opened a meat market at Hagerstown, Md.

A. H. Reynolds & Company have opened a branch meat market at Old Saybrook, Conn.

Fifield & Nunnally have disposed of their meat business at Monroe, Neb., to Chas. Kelley & Son.

Mr. Winder has retired from the meat market firm of Winder & Ramsey at Memphis, Neb.

E. S. Hall, formerly of Hawarden, has purchased a half-interest in the butcher shop of Frank May at Kingsley, Ia.

Andreen & Co., of Omaha, have purchased the Ft. Calhoun Meat Market at Calhoun, Neb.

Kaspar Dahinten has opened a new butcher shop in South Hoisington, Hoisington, Kan.

S. J. Euard has succeeded Euard & Green in the ownership of the Capital Meat Market at McPherson, Kan.

Joe Phillips has purchased the interest of

F. H. Aldrich in the City Meat Market at Mullinville, Kan.

J. C. Butler, of Retrop, Okla., has purchased the meat business of Brown Brothers at Granite, Okla.

O. W. Robinson, of Springfield, Mo., is about to open a meat and grocery business at 124 W. Brady street, Tulsa, Okla.

H. G. & C. W. Zahn have moved their meat market from Elk City, Okla., to Carnegie, Okla.

Frank King has engaged in the meat business on South Chestnut street, Hays, Kan.

M. F. Eby has opened a new butcher shop at Munden, Kan., and named it the City Meat Market.

Aug. Gaume has again entered the meat business, purchasing the market of Steve Elliss at Onaga, Kan.

L. P. Alevander has just engaged in the meat business at Wellsville, Kan.

A. B. Zahn has purchased an interest in the Elk City Packing Company at Elk City, Okla.

S. W. Kickox has purchased the Binger Meat Market at Binger, Okla., from W. H. Freeman.

Ross Hoffman has disposed of his meat business at Hays City, Kan., to Simon Frank & Sons.

The Rutter Meat Market has just moved into its new location at Jamestown, Kan.

J. F. Fritts has engaged in the meat business at Luray, Kan.

E. C. Ponder is about to open a butcher shop at Greensburg, Kan.

Jones & Schaefer have purchased the meat business of William Wright at Arcadia, Mich.

Ward & Robinson have purchased the butcher shop of A. R. Arris at Belding, Mich.

Frank Methner has just added a line of groceries to his meat business at Coleman, Mich.

The death is reported of Joseph Kritzer, a well-known butcher of Snoqualmie, Wash., and North Bend.

The butcher shop of W. A. Morton at Napavine, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Walter Larsen has succeeded to the meat business of Larsen & Humphrey at North Yakima, Wash.

Louis Bellan has retired from the New Castle Meat & Grocery Company at New Castle, Wis.

E. H. Klausman has disposed of his butcher shop at Clatonia, Neb., to Herman Riechers.

W. Montgomery has purchased the butcher shop of J. C. Reiff at University Place, Neb.

Work has begun on the erection of a meat market for H. Windemuth at Langdon, N. D.

INSIST ON SUNDAY CLOSING.

The meat cutters and butcher workmen of Rome, N. Y., propose to see that Sunday closing is enforced there. They have notified the Mayor of Rome that the state law against Sunday opening is being violated, and that if he does not enforce it they will take steps to bring prosecutions themselves.



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"Dead air" (motionless air) is acknowledged to be the most efficient insulator against heat and cold. Our method of manufacturing J-M Pure Cork Sheets insures the greatest number of dead air cells obtainable, resulting in the most efficient cold storage insulation known.

The pure cork is ground, compressed in molds and heated to a temperature of 500 degrees Fahrenheit. The natural gum in the cork is thus liberated, and on cooling, the cork forms into a solid block, confining an infinite number of dead air cells. These, together with the natural air cells of the cork, form the largest number of dead air cells in any known product.

As J-M Pure Cork Sheets are all made in one factory, by one process, under the supervision of one superintendent, absolute uniformity is insured. These sheets are non-absorbent, impervious to heat and moisture, never disintegrate, and last as long as the building. Are approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

We are exceptionally well prepared to solve your insulation problems, and to furnish the insulation best adapted for your requirements.

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INDICT UNLICENSED MEAT DEALERS.

Forty-seven kosher meat dealers in the lower part of the City of Philadelphia were indicted by the Grand Jury last week on the charge of selling meat in houses not licensed for that purpose. The arrests followed an investigation by an inspector of the Board of Health.

DON'T MISLEAD YOURSELF.

One of the most unsatisfactory and unprofitable things a business man can do is to fool himself about his own business.

When men in the same line of business speak just the reverse of the conditions that confront them, it goes to show that those conditions are unnatural. If one group of men is enjoying unusual prosperity, the greatest for years, and another is experiencing, through disaster, the hardest times for years, all of this with the country's general business progressing slowly, with no occasion for a boom, it would appear that the gain of one was made at the loss of another.

Is not this the real condition?

With the exception of a few items of merchandise there is really no scramble to buy. It is no problem to sell these items of merchandise. In other cases where the reverse governs, the problem of the trade is not to sell but to secure supplies. Scarcities arise from various sources, by unusual demands, by floods and other freaks of nature and acts of God, they are all natural, and natural conditions must govern all operations in the movement of merchandise. It follows that the merchant who has what everybody wants can make quick sales at

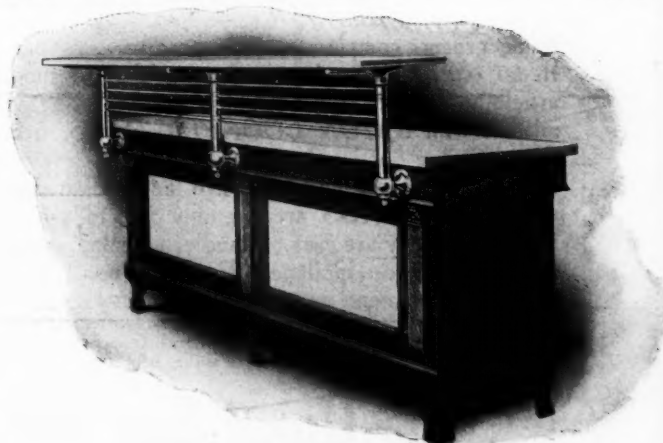
high prices, and he is naturally optimistic in his attitude and in his utterances. The man who is situated the reverse, and who is the forced buyer under such conditions, is a pessimist of the deepest dye until his situation is reversed, when he is an optimist of the most cheerful stamp.

Natural conditions govern the situation of everyone and the action of every man ultimately. But from day to day, from week to week, and from month to month the

business affairs are dominated to a very great extent by the situation, the fortunes of war, we might say, of individuals. Everything looks rosy for the man who has something everybody wants, and which sells at a high figure, but the man who is less fortunately situated at the moment, who is forced to be a buyer, at arbitrary prices, naturally cannot see anything very rosy in the situation, for the situation of every man is apt to be colored entirely by how he is fixed himself.—New England Grocer and Tradesman.

BERNARD GLOEKLER COMPANY

Pittsburg, Pa.



Patent Applied For.
NEW ECLIPSE ARTISTIC COUNTER GUARD.

This new artistic Eclipse Guard attached to Counter has three polished brass brackets and four polished brass guard rails, with a white Italian marble shelf 10 inches wide. The shelf can be vertically adjusted, varying in heights from 6 to 10 inches above top of counter. The supports are made reversible, so that the shelf may be placed to project either 2 or 5 inches from the face of bracket. It is convenient for handling products, prevents customers from handling meats, and protects wearing apparel from grease. The effect is beautiful and will appeal to your trade.

Write your dealer for prices.

New York Section

"Uncle George" Strause will be sadly missed in the local meat trade, of which he was one of the most lovable characters.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending June 29, 1912, averaged 11.53 cents per pound.

Schedules in bankruptcy filed by Samuel Beihler, butcher, of No. 1086 Park avenue, show liabilities of \$3,174 and assets of \$1,320.

General Sales Manager J. G. Gash, of the American Cotton Oil Company, returned this week from a trip abroad of several months' duration.

The West Side Master Butchers hold their annual family outing at Rockland Lake tomorrow, leaving the foot of West 42d street at 9:30 a. m.

Both the employees of the S. & S. Company's small stock department and of the New York Veal & Mutton Company had their annual outings scheduled for College Point, L. I., today.

Politics and the Fourth of July rather cast into the shade meat price discussion this week. But prices remained at the top notch just the same, to the equal despair of wholesalers and retailers.

Ill and despondent for some time, Frederick Street, a butcher, 48 years old, committed suicide on Monday night by inhaling gas through a rubber tube attached to a gas jet in the kitchen of his home at 202 Conover street, Brooklyn.

The department of Health of the City of New York report the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending June 29, 1912, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 5,634 lbs.; Brooklyn, 17,183 lbs.; total, 22,817 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 10,100 lbs.; Brooklyn, 30 lbs.; total, 10,130 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 2,848 lbs.

The judgment of conviction entered in Kings County against the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, of New York, for selling butter in "two-pound boxes" that contained less than two pounds of butter was upheld this week by the Court of Appeals. The company, which was fined \$500, contended that the butter was not sold by the pound, but that the carton containing the butter was sold for a certain price.

MEAT RIOT THAT WAS HISTORIC.

Apropos of our local meat riots and the general hubbub over high cost of live and dead cattle, writes the correspondent of the

New York Sun, the writer recalls some butcher-baiting and hair-pulling around the markets in Dublin, Ireland, about thirty years ago when meat dealers first tried to sell American refrigerated beef, mutton and pork.

The Irish-born boycott, then at flood tide of popularity, was tried to stem the tide of imported Yankee meats, with weak results; sirloin steak of fine quality from rich pasture-fed Irish and English cattle was selling at that time for about 18 cents a pound, cut from beef slaughtered in local yards attached to small butchers before large public abattoirs were established in Dublin.

The boycott was broken in a few days and one brave housewife secured publicity in a street ballad which, as well as I can remember, ran as follows, sung to a catchy, typical Irish lilt:

A woman who lived in Georges Lane,

Her name was Peggy Skinner, O.

She longed to taste the American meat,

So she bought three pound for her dinner, O.

Says she to her husband, "Look here, John,

We've got three pounds for the price of one.

Knocking the butcher's out of time—

More power to the Yankee cattle, O!"

Mistress Skinner, I believe, according to her epic, succeeded in carrying home across the firing line of irate dealers and neighbors three pounds of juicy Yankee beef for 18 cents. Shouldn't that record make our mouths water just now?

"INSPECTED AND PASSED."

Missionary—Why do you look at me so intently?

Cannibal—I am the meat inspector.



UNION Cookery Bags

"Get This New Profit-maker to Work in Your Store!"

Some grocers complain of "lost profits"—the biggest lost profit is the one you *never try to make*, because you neglect to supply your customers with some article until your *competitor* has a *good trade* established. Don't make this mistake with **UNION COOKERY BAGS**, because the sale is too big and the profit too good to be missed. Women everywhere are interested in paper bag cookery, and our extensive advertising has told them why **UNION COOKERY BAGS** are the only ones to use, being especially made for the purpose. They are easy to handle. Sealed, sanitary packages save time; no loss by waste or spoilage. Packages retail at 25 cents—you make 20 per cent. to 28 per cent. on the *selling price*.

One price to all. Smallest quantity also gets Best Price. Buy them just as fast as they sell. Your jobber can supply you.

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Write us for complete GUIDE BOOK, it is FREE, and will help you make sales





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Each of our 300 travelling representatives has been taught the right and the wrong way of doing business, handling money, goods and accounts. You can get his advice free of all cost.

Learn from us if your business needs a tonic, a brace here and a stop for a leak in another place. You will not be urged to buy

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After an investigation we may tell you that you need The McCaskey System. You may safely rely upon the advice of our men. You cannot buy The McCaskey System unless we are convinced that it will do for you what it does for each of our 75,000 users in every line of business.

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Shortens bookkeeping.	Prevents misunderstandings with customers.	Increases collections.
Keeps every account posted up to the minute.	Improves trade.	Prevents overbuying and overselling.
Prevents mistakes.	Draws new customers.	Proves loss in case of fire.

Flags you at every danger point.

Every customer always knows what he owes where The McCaskey System is used. He has the same record of his account as the merchant and in the same handwriting.

Talk with a McCaskey man. He can give you some valuable ideas. Or send for some literature on a system for your business. Our advice cannot be bought, but it's worth many dollars to any business.

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EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Cuba, 32,279 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 3,857 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 11,047 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 22,578 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,025 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 383,998 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 9,763 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 25,969 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 50,330 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 37,125 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 4,000 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 50,747 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 4,645 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 1,650 lbs.; Tumaco, —, 14,105 lbs.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 1,809 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 14,512 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 10,599 lbs.

LARD OIL.—San Domingo, San Dom., 2,565 lbs.

PORK.—Colon, Panama, 50 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 19 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 110 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 15 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 15 tes.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 106 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 77 bbls., 35 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 80 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I.,

26 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 61 bbls.; San Domingo, San Dom., 37 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 32 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 13 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Havre, France, 285 pa.; Havana, Cuba, 50 pa.; Marseilles, France, 450 bbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 pa.; San Domingo, San Dom., 167 cs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 3, 1912:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 69 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 25 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 40 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 25 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 50 bbls., 5 tes.; Demerara, British Guiana, 12 bbls.; Emden, Germany, 100 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 81 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 4 tes., 15 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 8 bbls., 5 tes.; Liverpool, England, 55 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 30 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 11 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 bbls.; Port

of Spain, W. I., 40 bbls., 25 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 375 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 11 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 39 bbls.; San Domingo, San Dom., 11 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 20 bbls.; Turks Island, Bahamas, 7 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 96,020 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,319 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 97,329 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 6,800 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 60 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 80 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 35 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 70 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 70 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 680 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 10 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,870 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 75 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 85 bbls.; Trieste, Austria, 175 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 8,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,700 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,610 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10,752 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,925 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 8,301 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 6,000 lbs.; Tumaco, —, 2,700 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 10,992 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,103 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 18,419 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 3,262 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 7,140 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,859 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 35 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 20 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 200 cs.; Liverpool, England, 5 pa.

CANNED MEATS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 100 cs.; Beira, E. Africa, 170 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 1,281 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 9 pa.; Demerara, British Guiana, 27 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 154 pa.; Havre, France, 194 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 36 cs.; Liverpool, England, 600 cs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 61 cs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 55 cs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 47 cs.; Trieste, Austria, 52 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 32 cs.

BELGIAN HIDE-TRADE METHODS.

The Antwerp hide and skin market enjoys the reputation among the hide dealers of the world of being conducted on the very highest commercial principles, reports Consul-General Henry W. Diederich, from Antwerp. The unique conditions prevailing there are due to the efforts of a single firm, which does not handle hides, but acts as official brokers between buyer and seller.

The great majority of hides imported at Antwerp are wet salted River Plate hides, which have in most cases been salted at the port of embarkation during loading. On discharge on the wharf at Antwerp the salt is carefully brushed from them, and this method of freeing the hides from salt is far better than the mere shaking of the hides, as practiced in London. After this process the hides are bundled and weighed and afterwards sorted according to weight into three classes and various sub-classes.

The supervision of this sorting is done by delegates of the firm referred to, who see to it that any damaged hides which happen to be in the lot are put aside to be sold later on at a reduction. After the hides have been carted to the warehouse, the expert broker himself inspects all the hides, valuing them, and then entering their full description in a catalogue. This description is always absolutely accurate and fair to the buyers.

It is to be noted that the reputation of the Antwerp market is kept up by the fact that every hide that comes into the port is officially listed and open for sale as soon as it arrives. No merchant reserves any lots to favor a customer. The market is entirely open; and the fact that all the hides, from whatever source, are controlled by the official brokers, establishes confidence.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$.15@.75
Poor to fair native steers	6.00@8.00
Oxen and stage	4.25@7.75
Bulls and dry cows	2.25@7.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.	6.15@6.65

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	6.00@8.50
Live calves, mixed	5.50@8.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	4.50@5.50
Live calves, Western	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to prime, per 100 lbs.	6.50@8.00
Live lambs, culls	@ 4.75
Live sheep, ewes, per 100 lbs.	3.00@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	2.00@2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 8.35
Hogs, medium	@ 8.40
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 8.45
Pigs	8.00@8.05
Rough	7.35@7.40

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.14 @14½
Choice native light	.13½ @14
Native, common to fair	.12 @13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.13½ @14½
Choice native light	.13 @13½
Native, common to fair	.12½ @13
Choice Western, heavy	.12½ @13
Choice Western, light	.11½ @12
Common to fair Texas	.9 @11
Good to choice helpers	.11½ @12
Common to fair helpers	.10½ @11
Choice cows	.10½ @11
Common to fair cows	@10
Common to fair oxen and stags	@10
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.9 @9½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@20	19 @20
No. 2 ribs	@18	17½ @19
No. 3 ribs	@16	17 @18
No. 1 loins	@20	19 @20
No. 2 loins	@18	18 @19
No. 3 loins	@16	15 @16
No. 1 hinds and ribs	.16½ @17	17 @17½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@16	16 @17
No. 3 hinds and ribs	—@—	14½ @15
No. 1 rounds	@14	14 @14½
No. 2 rounds	@13	13 @13½
No. 3 rounds	@12	12 @13
No. 1 chuck	@11	11½ @12
No. 2 chuck	@10	11 @11½
No. 3 chuck	@9	10½ @11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	@15
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	@14
Western calves, choice	@12½
Western calves, fair to good	@11½
Western calves, common	@10

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.10 @10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.10½ @10½
Pigs	@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	@15
Lambs, good	@14
Sheep, choice	@11½
Sheep, medium to good	@10½
Sheep, culls	@7

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@14½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@14
Smoked picnic, light	@11½
Smoked picnic, heavy	@10½
Smoked shoulders	@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@16

Smoked bacon (rib in)	@15
Dried beef sets	@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@23½
Pickled bellies, heavy	@12

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.15 @15½
Fresh pork loins, Western	@14
Fresh pork tenderloins	@30
Frozen pork tenderloins	@28
Shoulders, city	.11½ @12
Shoulders, Western	.10½ @11½
Butts, regular	@12½
Butts, boneless	@14
Fresh hams, city	.15½ @16
Fresh hams, Western	.14 @15
Fresh picnic hams	.11 @11½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.	70.00@80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	60.00@65.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	30.00@35.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	90.00@95.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@270.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.110 @125c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	@ 75c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	@ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.45 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.20 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers	@ 20c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@ 10c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	.1 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	.8 @ 10c. a pound
Oxtails	.6 @ 8c. a piece
Hearts, beef	@ 4c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.15 @ 25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	.15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.6 @ 8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.13½ @14½c. a pound
Blade meat	.11 @12c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@80
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@40
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.	—@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@17
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@23
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@19
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@85
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@82
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@4½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	19½	21½
Pepper, Sing., black	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white	18	20
Pepper, red Zanzibar	17	20
Allspice	8	11
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	4½	6½
Cloves	17	20
Ginger	11	14
Mace	70	75

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½ @ 5
Refined—Granulated	@ 5½
Crystals	5½ @ 6½
Powdered	5½ @ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .26
No. 2 skins	@ .24
No. 3 skins	@ .14
Branded skins	@ .18
Ticky skins	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .23
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .21
No. 1, 12½-14	@2.70
No. 2, 12½-14	@2.45
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@2.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@2.65
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.80
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.55
Branded kips	@2.20
Heavy branded kips	@2.55
Ticky kips	@2.20
Heavy ticky kips	@2.55

DRESSED POULTRY.

FROZEN.

Turkeys—	
Young hens, No. 1	@21
Young toms, No. 1, box packed	@23
Old hens and toms	.19 @20

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy	@15½
Western boxes, 40 lbs. and under to doz., dry-picked	@14½
Fowl—Iced—	
Northern and Cen. Western, 4@4½ lbs. avg.	@14½
Southern and So. Western, avg. best	.14 @14½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@11
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.	@3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via freight	@15
Old roosters and stags, per lb.	@10½
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed	@13
Ducks, per lb.	@14
Geese, per lb., Western	@10
Guineas, per pair	@60
Pigeons, per pair	@30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	.27 @27½
Creamery, Firsts	.25½ @26½
Process, Extras	@25
Process, Firsts	.23½ @24½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.22½ @23½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.20½ @21½
Fresh gathered, firsts	.19½ @20
Fresh gathered, seconds	.18 @19
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	.17 @18
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	.16 @17
Fresh gathered, checks, good to fine	.16 @16½
Fresh gathered, checks, poor to fair	.10 @15½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	28.50 @27.50
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	2.50 @2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago	@ 2.50
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.47½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	20.00 @21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 13@15 per cent ammonia	2.65 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	2.30 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	2.55 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and Newport News	3.00 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	2.25 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	3.28 @ 3.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	3.28 @ 3.30
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	8.50 @ 8.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

